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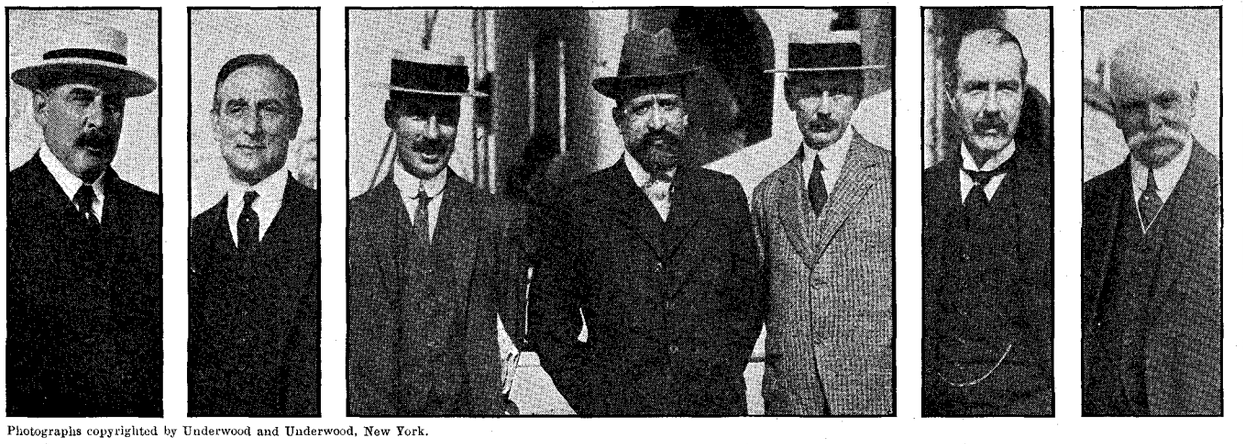
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

ACCOMMODATING THE ALLIES WITH A BILLION

DENOUNCED by Dr. Hexamer, head of the National German-American Alliance, as a "nefarious plot" to "rob the American people of their savings," and defended by no less an authority than James J. Hill as "of far more importance to the United States than to England," the proposed loan of a billion dollars to England and France interests and concerns the man in the street almost as much as it does our bankers, because in the last analysis it is his money that will be borrowed and it will be used to buy his wheat, his cotton, his manufactures. That opposition to the loan runs high in many pro-German circles is evidenced by such denunciations as that of Dr. Hexamer, by letters threatening the lives of the Anglo-French commissioners, and by an agitation for the withdrawal of German-American deposits from American banks. On the other hand, certain great Eastern banking-houses of German affiliation are said to share Mr. Hill's view of the loan, and to agree that its failure would be a severe blow to American prosperity. "It is imperative that a very large loan be consummated, and it is the duty of every one interested in American commerce and labor to work for its accomplishment," a representative of one of these houses is quoted as saying; and the financial writer of the New York *American* reports that "'America First' is the motto of every important banking-house in New York, no matter what its European sympathies may be." For, to quote a St. Paul banker: "The more the Allies can borrow here the greater will be the amount of their purchases, and should they be unable to arrange a substantial credit here they would be obliged to buy from other countries where their exchange is nearer par."



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J. P. MORGAN AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH FINANCIERS WHO WISH TO BORROW A FEW HUNDRED MILLIONS.

Following Mr. Morgan, in whose library the visiting commission held its first conference with American bankers to discuss the borrowing of a billion dollars, are, in order: Baron Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England; Basil B. Blackett, a British Treasury expert; Octave Homberg, of the French Foreign Office; Ernest Mallet, Regent of the Bank of France; Sir Henry Babbington Smith, former head of the Bank of Turkey; and Sir Edward Hopkinson Holden, managing director of the London City and Midland Bank.

"The most momentous financial conference of international bankers in the world's history," is the way the Boston *Transcript* characterizes the negotiations now going on in New York between the Anglo-French financial commission and the leaders of American finance. The initial plan advanced by the commission is thus outlined by the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

"1. It is to be a straight Government loan.
"2. It will be the joint obligation of Great Britain and France.
"3. The amount will probably be $1,000,000,000.

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"4. The bonds will have maturities of between three to ten years.

"5. The interest-rate will probably be 5 per cent.

"6. Interest and principal will be payable in dollars in New York.

"7. The Government bonds will be exempt from the British income tax.

"8. Proceeds of the bond issue will be used for paying for merchandise bought here for export, and none of the money is to go out of the United States.

"9. Bonds will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

"10. A great syndicate of banks and bankers from all parts of the country is to be formed to underwrite the issue."

While New York bankers, according to the same paper, are confident in the ability of this country to absorb a billion-dollar loan, "the consensus of views gathered from various sources has convinced them that it would be more prudent at this time to undertake a loan of $500,000,000 instead." "But it is not unlikely," we read further, "that the figure may be $600,000,000, or $750,000,000, and that the same syndicate may make a tentative agreement to float another issue of Anglo-French bonds in the event that the sale of the first batch convinces them that the demand is sufficiently great to warrant the sale of another $500,000,000, or some portion of it." The object of the commission in seeking this loan, we are told, is to facilitate, by the establishment of a commercial credit, the purchase of American wheat, cotton, meat, and other commodities the traffic in which is seriously menaced by the present unstable condition of foreign exchange. On this point the New York *Herald* quotes Lord Reading, who heads the commission:

"The sudden and considerable drop in the exchange naturally disturbs, and must disturb, commercial relations between the countries—the United States and Great Britain and France—inasmuch as it makes it so difficult to see ahead what the rate of exchange will be, and, moreover, because naturally it makes such a material difference in the prices to be received by the American and the prices to be paid by the Englishman and Frenchman.

"There is a consensus that it is eminently desirable that some step be taken by which the stability of this exchange can be secured. You have here in the United States very large surpluses of foodstuffs and other material which you want to export. We, on the other hand, want to import these goods. To the commercial man nothing is more difficult than the arrangement of fixt prices when there is the instability such as we have had recently in exchange."

The failure of the Allies to borrow money here, according to American financiers quoted by *The Herald*, would result in "wholesale curtailment of orders all the way down the list from the least to the greatest of exports, with the single exception of munitions of war." Since the Allies must get war-munitions from us at any cost, it is explained, they would find other ways of financing this traffic, such as the shipment of gold or the sale of American securities. James J. Hill, one of the giants of American industry and finance, declares emphatically that the prosperity of the American farmer depends on the consummation of an Anglo-French loan. In *The Wall Street Journal* he is quoted as saying:

"The maintenance of a stable rate of foreign exchange, which can be done only by the establishment in this country of a very large credit account for Great Britain, to be drawn against for the purchase of foodstuffs, is of far more importance to the United States than to England. It is not too much to say that on this the prosperity of the American farmer depends.

"A careful estimate shows that the total requirements of the Continent of Europe for the coming year will be about 550,000,000 bushels of wheat. The United States will have not less than 375,000,000 to sell of its big crop. The supply of Canada for export will be fully 175,000,000 bushels, and of Argentina 100,000,000. The lowest estimate of the total marketable supply from this continent, therefore, will be 650,000,000 bushels, or 100,000,000 bushels in excess of the total demand.

"But America is not the only source of supply. India and Australia can furnish 50,000,000 bushels more. In the Black Sea region there will be available 250,000,000 bushels, if it can get to market. If the Dardanelles are opened to merchant ships before spring, the available world's supply will be 950,000,000 bushels, or 400,000,000 bushels in excess of the probable demand.

"These conditions, growing out of facts that are not subject to change, show that the problems growing out of international exchange concern the United States as intimately as they do the nations that are at war. It is most essential to the prosperity of our people that our wheat should get to market and find a purchaser. And if the sale of our wheat does not go forward steadily to the purchaser, the latter will certainly turn elsewhere; especially, if a more favorable rate of exchange gives him a greater advantage in another market than ours."

Speaking for the cotton men of the South as Mr. Hill speaks for the farmers of the Northwest, Festus J. Wade, president of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, asserts that "the prosperity of the American cotton-grower of 1915 is wrapt up in the success of the commission." And the Atlanta *Constitution* is confident that the loan "means more cotton at still higher prices." Dispatches reveal indorsement of the general idea of this loan by bankers of all sections, altho in the Middle West this indorsement is tempered by much bitter opposition. Discussing the question of collateral, the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"Altho the commissioners have informed the local bankers that they think it unnecessary to secure the loan by the deposit of any securities as collateral, many of the Wall-Street bankers are of the opinion that it would be helpful to have the British and French Governments put up some collateral, not because of any lack of confidence in an unsecured loan—they say the joint obligation of the two countries is good enough—but in order that the individual banks and trust companies may be placed in a position where they could take a larger block of the bonds than they would be permitted by law in the event that the loan was unsecured. It was pointed out that under the national and State banking laws banks are not allowed to loan more than 10 per cent. of their capital and surplus to any one borrower. In the case of an Anglo-French loan the combined Governments would be considered as borrowers, and the amount of bonds that any one institution could buy would be restricted to this 10 per cent. limitation. On the other hand, in the case of loans secured by collateral, banks are permitted to make loans up to 25 per cent. of their capital and surplus.

"For this reason, the suggestion has been made that it would be desirable for the commission to agree to the deposit of British consols or British Treasury notes as security for the billion-dollar joint bond issue. It is admitted that the fortification of the loan by such security would not make the loan any better, but would serve the purpose of enabling the banks to participate in the loan to a larger degree.

"Emphasis has been placed on the fact that the joint loan would have precedence over all other obligations of Great Britain inasmuch as it would be the only foreign loan outstanding, and all exterior loans are prior liens."

Turning now to the opponents of the loan, we find a St. Paul banker declaring that while it would not in any way affect the official neutrality of the United States, "all our interests would be with the Allies should the loan be negotiated"; and in the Milwaukee *Free Press* we read:

"From the country over come the reports that citizens of German, Scandinavian, and Irish birth or extraction are withdrawing their bank-deposits in gold.

"The object of this unprecedented movement—if movement it may be called—is unmistakable. It is to defeat the purpose of the Morgan banks to float a $1,000,000,000 loan for the Allies in this country.

"They know that their local banks are depositors in the great Morgan banking-houses, that their money, the money of the American people, will be employed by the Morgan group to make this dangerous loan to England, France, and Russia unless the local banks protest and, if necessary, withdraw their deposits from New York."

Misgivings are also exprest by William J. Bryan, who is thus quoted in a Washington dispatch:

"I have exprest the opinion that the loaning of money to belligerent nations makes our position of neutrality more difficult because it gives to the loaning groups a peculiar interest

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THIS SORT OF THING IRRITATES UNCLE.
—Knott in the Dallas *Journal*.

SUBMARINE TACTICS.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"CONCILIATION" THAT DOESN'T CONCILIATE.

in the success of the countries to which they loan, and it tends to create division among us at a time when there should be unity.

"No pecuniary advantage which can come from the making of a loan can compensate for the danger. This action invites our citizens to divide themselves, each seeking to aid the side with which he sympathizes. Loans to belligerents are not prohibited by international law, but, viewed from the standpoint of public policy, I think public opinion should be against individual participation in anything that would tend to drag us into this war."

And from Chicago comes the protest of Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, who thinks that if we have money to lend, we had better lend it to South America:

"The statement from two official bankers of the Government is that the amount of usable money in America for Americans, in excess of reserve and money already obligated, is $2,000,000,000.

"It will be seen that if the billion sought goes to the foreign bankers, one-half of all the available cash for America is taken from the American people. This at a time when the American people and the American Government have no other source in the world to resort to in the event of any emergency breaking upon the United States.

"The effect of this foreign loan would be to take $1,000,000,000 from our people of their money and lend it to nations who are spending $15,000,000 a day. In sixty days all of that money will be spent by the foreign nations, and we shall have in its place securities of two or three countries, issued upon a credit already taxed beyond its resources, and we shall have no way left by law to collect the collateral.

"Now, if it be said that our people do not need the money at home and that it should be lent abroad, then I suggest that we lend it to South America."

Commenting on Senator Lewis's assertion that "the effect of this foreign loan would be to take one billion of their money from our people and lend it to nations who are spending $15,000,000 a day," the New York *Times* says:

"Mr. Lewis evidently assumes that we are to pack a billion dollars of actual money in strong boxes and send it to Europe. If that were actually proposed Mr. Lewis's warning would be timely. If in a moment of inadvertence American bankers had assented to such a plan, his admonition about depriving the American people of half their usable cash would call them to their senses. If the Illinois Senator could be made to understand that we are loaning credit, that we are not going to send usable cash abroad, that, on the contrary, the credit is to be drawn upon for the purchase of American commodities—in other words, that the 'money' is to be spent here, his alarm would diminish and he might even abate his opposition, particularly if he should perceive that no small part of the funds in question would be disbursed among his constituents."

To Dr. Charles Hexamer, as stated in the beginning of this article, the proposed loan is simply a conspiracy of the "Money Trust" to rob the American people of their savings. He therefore calls upon "all patriotic American citizens" to "thwart the loan" by vigorous protests and earnest appeals to the President and the Secretary of State and to American bankers. The New York *Evening Sun*, after impugning Dr. Hexamer's sincerity in severe terms, exclaims: "Let us have no more humbug about American interests. America needs the loan." The same paper goes on to say:

"Now the truth is, the proposed 'billion-dollar loan,' as the head-lines call it, is far more a credit than a loan, and it is projected almost as much in the interest of the United States and its people as in that of the Allied Powers. Its purpose is to enable these Powers to continue buying from us—not merely munitions of war, but food and clothing—and to pay us for their purchases without deluging our money-centers with floods of cheap money, which would unbalance our entire financial system and perhaps initiate an era of insane speculation and premature development. The leaders of American business and finance are just as eager as those of France and England to stop the tide of gold now flowing into this country and to check the return of American securities in volume calculated to gorge the home market.

"The only way to effect this result is by means of the proposed loan or credit. We must keep on selling to the Allies. Not merely the prosperity of the country, but the avoidance of poverty and depression depends on such sales. If they should cease, our great crops would be a curse rather than a blessing, with panic-prices for wheat and no buyers, with tens of thousands of men thrown out of our mills and factories. This is so simple as to need merely statement, not argument. We must sell to the only nations that can buy from us in great bulk, or we must face stagnation and hard times."

As one of the visiting financiers remarks, the terms of the proposed loan must be such that it will be "a good legitimate investment—one that will appeal to the man in the street, who, after all, is the person to decide about it." The New York *Sun* notes the curious fact that "this is the first time in history England has ever been willing to pay a debt in the coin of another nation." Thus the American dollar "supersedes the gold sovereign and becomes the world's standard coin."

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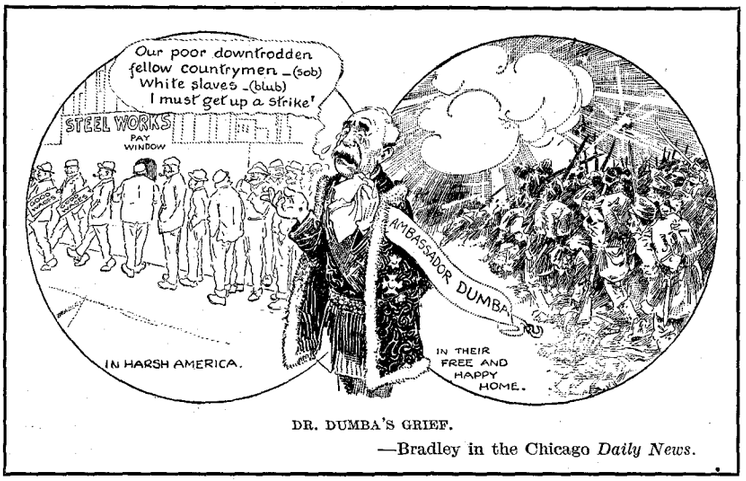
AS DUMBA'S COMPATRIOTS VIEW HIM

AMERICA IS RIGHT in dismissing the Austrian Ambassador, concede some of the German and Hungarian organs published here, tho in the next breath the German-American editors demand that the State Department "play fair," and mete out the same rigid justice to the envoys of the Allied nations, who also, they charge, are guilty of offenses against American neutrality. The Hungarian press are more inclined to unrestrained approval of the action of our Government. While some editors believe that Dr. Dumba was only doing his duty in advising Austro-Hungarian subjects that they were guilty of treason if they worked in factories supplying the enemies of their country with arms and ammunition, nevertheless they do not hesitate to condemn utterly the employment of strikes as a means of enforcing Austro-Hungarian law on this point. Other Hungarian editors resent the fact that Dr. Dumba seemingly does not realize that "Hungarians come to this country to be Americans," and that "no ambassador has any right to order Hungarians to walk out, and no one would try." But severest of all toward Dr. Dumba are the Slovak press and public, which mince no words in letting him know that President Wilson has acted very "leniently." If he had wished to do so, observes one Slovak editor, the President might have got Dr. Dumba out of the country at twenty-four hours' notice. New York, Chicago, and Boston dispatches tell of mass-meetings of former Czech and Slovak subjects of Austria-Hungary at which resolutions are adopted "condemning the action of Dr. Dumba." One such resolution, as published in the press, declares flatly that "as long as the pay and conditions are in keeping with the work performed, no appeal will be listened to by Czechs and Slovaks on the grounds of loyalty to the Hapsburgs."


Our poor downtrodden fellow countrymen (sob) White slaves (blub) I must get up a strike!
STEEL WORKS
PAY WINDOW
AMBASSADOR DUMBA
IN HARSH AMERICA.
IN THEIR FREE AND HAPPY HOME.

DR. DUMBA'S GRIEF.

—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.

The German-American view is well put in the statement of Mr. Horace L. Brand, editor of the Illinois *Staats-Zeitung*, who says in an article in the Chicago *Tribune:*

"President Wilson has taken a decided stand. We all approve of it. German-Americans will approve of it. It is a stand for non-interference, even in a legal way, in our international affairs by foreigners.

"It is a poor rule that does not work both ways. America may not hereafter, even in a perfectly legal way, interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico, nor of any other foreign country, without incurring the condemnation of President Wilson.

"It is an unjust and unenforceable rule that does not work against Ambassador Dumba and does not work against Ambassador Cecil Spring-Rice with the same promptness and equal severity for his interference in the internal affairs of this country. With equal rapidity and severity the rule now pronounced as effective should be applied to the French, the German, the Russian, and the Italian ambassadors.

"The stand (or rule) announced is, stript of all verbiage, that it is President Wilson's duty to his country to prevent foreign diplomats, even in a perfectly legal way, interfering in the internal affairs of the United States.

"It is a good rule. May it be enforced against all foreign diplomats with great firmness and alacrity."

According to the German *New Yorker Herold* the neutrality of the Federal Government is placed in "a peculiar light" by the Dumba incident. "If Archibald attends to a letter of the Austrian Ambassador," says this journal, "that seems to the statesmen in Washington a dangerous breach of neutrality." But if our bankers plan a loan to the Allies, "thus financing the continuation of the war against Germany and Austria, the powers at Washington consider that altogether in order." In the opinion of the Detroit *Abend Post*, "the demand to recall the Austrian Ambassador, who, according to his own statements, only guarded the interests of his countrymen committed to his charge, which was interpreted here as an attempt to tie up the industrial interests of the country, can only be regarded as a slap at the Vienna Government, which must also affect Berlin disagreeably." It was Dr. Dumba's "right" and "duty" to inform Austro-Hungarians that "they were guilty of treason if they worked in factories producing ammunition for the Allies," observes the Cincinnati *Freie Presse*. Admitting that his methods "were not perhaps the best," this journal does not believe that he did anything to warrant "the brusk demand for his recall." Indeed, remarks the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, his dismissal "shows the spirit of animosity against the Germans that actuates the Washington Administration."

A striking contrast to the German-American frame of mind on the Dumba incident appears in the Hungarian press. Thus the editor of the Detroit *Hungarian News* (*Magyar Ujsag*) and the editor of the Toledo *Hungarian Herald* aver in an interview in the Detroit *News* that the Hungarians of Detroit and of Toledo believe that Dr. Dumba made a mistake and that his recall is justified. These editors say further that "every Hungarian paper in this country—and there are twenty of them—has condemned the course of action of which Dr. Dumba has been accused." In a signed editorial in the Hungarian *Amerikai Magyar Nepszava*, Mr. Alexander Konta writes:

"It is admitted that Dr. Dumba was not only right, but performed an official duty, when he warned Austro-Hungarian subjects in this country of the Dual Monarchy's laws on the subject of giving aid and comfort to its enemies by actively engaging in the manufacture of ammunition, etc., for the Allies that, on their return home, they would be liable to severe punishment under these laws. It is the undeniable right of workers in such factories to stop work for whatever reason may seem valid to them, but when it comes to organizing strikes, with their dangers of damage to American property and life, that is a matter about which, it appears to me, there can be no two opinions."

Mr. Geza D. Beko, editor of the *Amerikai Magyar Nepszava*, we learn from the New York *Sun*, "advises all Austro-Hungarian workers in munition-factories not to leave their jobs under any circumstances unless they are certain of other jobs. He also assures them that the mother country probably will not attempt to punish them even if they do keep at their work."

If we turn now to the Slovak press we find not only commendation for the State Department, but some very hard words for Dr. Dumba. Thus the *New Yorksky Dennik* says to the Ambassador:

"The President of the United States has deemed fit to inform your Government that you should be recalled. This act on the part of President Wilson is a very lenient one, considering your offense. Least to say, you should have been handed your passports, and given twenty-four hours' time to leave this country, for, had some one committed an act of such gross offense in your

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STRANGE DUTIES OF A TEUTONIC DIPLOMATIST.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

"A BANNER WITH THIS STRANGE DEVICE."
—Tuthill in the St. Louis *Star*.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

country, he would have been jailed, watched by the gendarmes, with sharp bayonets, and not permitted to see his relatives or a lawyer. By this gentlemanly act of our President you ought to profit, for by it you have learned that justice is dealt out here even to people of your caliber.

"If your compatriots, the Magyars, care to wear the badge of your stigma, by calling them ignorant, it is none of our affairs. But we, the Slovaks, must strenuously object to your remark. We have nothing in common with you, neither with your office nor with your Government. Our officials are the officials of the United States, our laws are those of this country, and our home is no more Hungary, where the laws are only for the lords and the rich, and where the poor man is a slave, and where the Slovak is persecuted because he is a Slovak."

A LONG "SHORT BALLOT" FOR NEW YORK

AFTER FIVE MONTHS of drearisome discussion of eight hundred suggested alterations of the fundamental law of New York State, with Republican politicians in complete control of the convention and ex-Senator Elihu Root in the chair, there emerges what is declared by its friends to be a reform-document, with the "short ballot" as the leading feature, while Mr. Root moves his impressionable auditors to tears as he denounces the "invisible government" and calls the roll of New York's wicked bosses from Fenton and Conkling down to Platt. Whereat Progressive editors, not forgetful of a certain convention held in Chicago three years ago, rub their eyes in amazement. "The awakening of Elihu Root was so sudden that it gives the impression he fell out of bed," ejaculates the Kansas City *Star*. The Philadelphia *North American* fills an entire column on its editorial page trying to explain Root, and then concludes that despite the challenge to credulity in certain "glaring inconsistencies," and regardless of his motives, "Mr. Root has once more performed a great public service." The service consists in giving the voters of New York a chance to adopt the short ballot, say the friends of that reform. Opponents of the new constitution, such as the New York *World* (Democratic), denounce its short-ballot provisions as "a spurious reform to conceal the construction of a huge political organization that will more firmly establish boss rule." Supporters, like the New York *Tribune* (Republican), admit that it is a "long 'short ballot'" which has been offered the voters, for "to reduce the elective State officers from seven to four is to make some improvement, to be sure; but it is an obvious compromise which will not satisfy the old-line machine politicians, who want to dicker over a geographical distribution of the jobs in convention, or the Simon-pure short-balloters, who believe only the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor should be elected." *The Tribune* considers the plan as a whole to be "a long, long step ahead of what now exists." And this conclusion is shared by most of the important Republican and independent papers of the State and several Democratic journals.

The proposed new constitution for New York, explains *The Short Ballot Bulletin*, "removes from the ballot the Secretary of State, Treasurer, and State Engineer and Surveyor; abolishes confirmation by the Senate of the Governor's Cabinet appointments, and consolidates 152 State Departments into 17." It remains to "remove from the ballot the Controller and the Attorney-General." Among other reforms may be noted a budget-plan for State finances, and an increase of the Governor's salary. After the action of the convention and the speech of Mr. Root, *The Bulletin*, which speaks for the National Short-Ballot Organization, appears to consider practically certain the adoption of the short-ballot principle by the voters of the State. Now, it says, the short ballot becomes a national issue, and—

"New York is the pivotal State in the movement. It is the largest of the States. Its politics, good and bad, are the most conspicuous. It is by far the greatest stronghold of political bosses. It is the most influential when it is right. The Short-Ballot Organization has, therefore, always felt that when New York succumbed the fight in the rest of the States was all but won."

That New York's example is likely to be followed by other States the New York *Press* and the Philadelphia *Press* agree. Papers as far away as the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, Topeka *Capitol*, and Atlanta *Constitution* bestow high praise upon the New York constitution with its short-ballot provision; and the St. Louis *Republic*, quite willing to be "shown," thinks that "Missouri should follow the example of New York and frame a Twentieth-Century Constitution for a Twentieth-Century State."

The short-ballot plan "will not kill invisible government," says the New York *Tribune*, but "it may cripple it, at least." At first thought, the New York *Evening Sun* remarks,

"It would appear that the more officers the people elect, the

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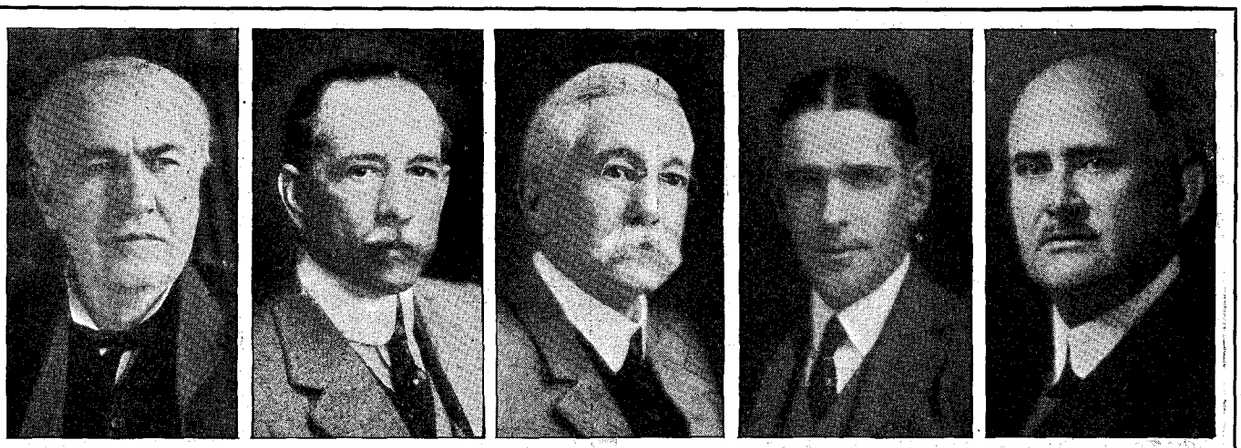

THOMAS A. EDISON. HENRY A. W. WOOD. ROBERT S. WOODWARD. THOMAS ROBINS. BENJAMIN B. THAYER.

SOME PROMINENT MEMBERS OF

greater the power of the people in government. But history proves the contrary. The vast collectively ineffective mass of men can best express themselves through one man or through a small group. At periods of strong public feeling the appeal is to one man, and adequacy has usually revealed itself in response to such appeal. 'There is safety in numbers'—for the little politicians. The few responsible leaders must work in the open, and they can be judged by results."

Two purposes, we read in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, would be accomplished by the short ballot:

"It would enable the voters to perform their duty with greater intelligence, for with but one or two offices to fill at each election they would have the opportunity to give closer scrutiny to candidates, and political parties would bring forward better men; and by making a few elected officials directly responsible for the conduct of all the subordinate, routine departments, the public would secure more efficient service."

Still farther from New York, the Chicago *Tribune* makes these observations regarding a proposed change in election-methods which it heartily indorses:

"It would be easy to grow overenthusiastic about it. Seemingly it goes directly to the source of much misgovernment. It centralizes responsibility. It makes it easy for the citizen to know what he is doing when he goes to the polls. It makes it easy for him to check up the acts of the man he has elected.

"It makes intelligent voting possible. It makes responsibility distinct. It represents a reform in elections, and therefore in government, for which every well-informed man will work. If a man like Elihu Root, the serenest political intelligence which this nation has produced for this year of grace, with a hundred limitations and a hundred fears of too popular government, has found his experience formulizing in the belief that the short ballot is the greatest of our needs, then the remedy has an advocate indeed.

"The caution to be considered is merely this: The short ballot is after all a ballot, and a ballot can do no more than the man who gets hold of it wants it to do. It represents probably the greatest achievement the American people could make in the direction of good government, but it is not automatic, and Americans must cease to hunt automatic devices for self-government."

Another word of kindly caution comes from the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*. The ballot, it remarks, "may be made too short"—

"What the short-ballot movement may accomplish in its complete sweep is the transformation of governments into bureaus, with only the indirect control which operates through an elected chief executive. All the prudence of the past in working out a discrimination between offices best filled by election and appointment should obviously not be cast aside in the effort to lighten the voter's burden."

More New England caution is evident in the Springfield *Union*'s unwillingness to take it for granted that the short ballot, in centralizing government and giving more opportunities to an unscrupulous executive, is a "blow to boss rule." But it concludes:

"All governmental experiments are costly and some are dangerous, but this does not deter the people from trying out new ideas, and the indications are that the short ballot, like the direct primary, will be put to the test in many of our commonwealths."

THE NAVY'S SCIENCE BOARD

DISTINCT DISAPPOINTMENT is exprest in some quarters at the personnel of the new Naval Advisory Board of Inventions, tho many editorial observers are glad that we have such a board at all, and describe its formation as "the most constructive act toward national preparedness" that has yet been accomplished. This special body of scientists and inventors, as was recorded in our issue of July 24, is formed "to study the problems of modern warfare in conjunction with army and navy experts," as its aim is put in a statement by Secretary Daniels of the Navy, but the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* says that if the Secretary thinks he has "mobilized the genius and talent of our country," and that "it only remains to have a meeting, organize, and determine the method of procedure in order to use this talent and genius to the best advantage of our Navy," then the Secretary "ought to think again." His mobilization is "far from complete," according to this journal, which claims that "no board of inventors which omits Orville Wright, Nikola Tesla, Charles P. Steinmetz, Simon Lake, and John Hays Hammond, Jr., can be said to include the leading inventors of the nation." The men just named, and others conspicuous by their absence, in the view of *The Public Ledger*, should be appointed by Secretary Daniels on his own initiative, for as it stands to-day the board is "good, but not good enough." On this point we are advised by a Washington correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* that Secretary Daniels has no intention of adding to the membership, but that the board is expected to call upon anybody who may be of assistance. "I hope," the Secretary is reported as saying, "that we will get the cooperation of every eminent engineer in America." Mr. Daniels explained also to this correspondent that the reason certain scientists had not been included in the personnel of the board is that "the appointments had rested with the eleven engineering and scientific societies upon which he had called for nomination." The only appointee of the Secretary of the Navy is the board's chairman, Thomas A. Edison. Speaking of the work of the eleven societies which each named two men, Mr. Daniels states to the press that their responses agreeing to cooperate in the great undertaking "indicate the patriotic enthusiasm awakened by this call to duty." According to a

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HUDSON MAXIM. WILLIAM LEROY EMMETT. ELMER A. SPERRY. ALFRED CRAVEN. FRANK JULIAN SPRAGUE.

THE NAVAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, the Secretary believes that Mr. Edison and his associates "will be of immense service, particularly in passing on new ideas that are presented to the department by outsiders." New inventions are considered by the various bureaus of the Navy Department, but the officers have neither the time nor the facilities for making a thorough investigation of the countless suggestions offered, observes this correspondent, who adds:

"They are also hampered by a conservatism born of their prejudices and are often too prone to belittle a radical suggestion which might, if sympathetically considered, be of great value to the Navy.

"Mr. Daniels thinks, too, that the board will be able to originate new appliances, and suggest modifications in the present equipment of the Navy which may have a far-reaching effect on the science of naval warfare. He has stated that brains are of just as much value in war as steel and gunpowder, and hopes by a 'mobilization of talent and genius' to secure an advantage over foreign navies. He expresses himself as highly gratified at the selections made by the eleven technical societies. While only a few of the men are widely known in lay circles, nearly all of them are famous in their own fields of science, and the board, as a whole, it is believed at the department, will command the respect of scientists the world over."

The first meeting of the board will be held in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, at 11 A.M., on October 6, press dispatches inform us, when "organization will be effected and plans for the conduct of work discust." The men who will begin their joint activities for our naval development on this occasion are:

"Thomas A. Edison, chairman.

"Representing American Chemical Society—W. R. Whitney and L. H. Baekeland.

"American Institute of Electrical Engineers—Frank Julian Sprague and Benjamin G. Lamme.

"American Mathematical Society—Robert S. Woodward and Arthur G. Webster.

"American Society of Civil Engineers—Andrew M. Hunt and Alfred Craven.

"American Aeronautical Society—Matthew B. Sellers and Hudson Maxim.

"Inventors' Gild—Peter Cooper Hewitt and Thomas Robins.

"American Society of Automobile Engineers—Howard E. Coffin and Andrew L. Riker.

"American Institute of Mining Engineers—William L. Saunders and Benjamin B. Thayer.

"American Electrochemical Society—Joseph W. Richards and Lawrence Addicks.

"American Society of Mechanical Engineers—William Leroy Emmet and Spencer Miller.

"American Society of Aeronautic Engineers—Henry A. Wise Wood and Elmer A. Sperry."

These men were chosen "for fitness rather than for notoriety," remarks the New York *Times*, which thinks that the board will be "of great practical service in the development of the United States Navy," the upbuilding of which is now "well under way." Mr. Edison excepted, this journal goes on to say, there is no man on the board "of sensational reputation" and "none who has been hitherto widely known beyond scientific and technical circles." Yet we are assured that "in their respective fields they have high standing." *The Times* then points out that the board is "small enough to work in harmony when combined action is needed, large enough to attack and solve many important questions without needless delay." Admitting somewhat grudgingly the "excellent material" of which the board is made up, the New York *Press* says acridly that "perhaps the reason it is so good is that Secretary Daniels had nothing at all to do with the selection of any of them except Thomas A. Edison." Nevertheless this journal sees no wonders of accomplishment ahead. Good as the board may be, it does not follow that they will be able "to start the Government on the sort of naval program that ought to be put into operation immediately, or, if it should get it started, that the program would be followed out." Then this critic of the Administration calls attention to the fact that—

"The Advisory Board has no authority. Mighty few bodies of any sort or description that are destitute of authority ever accomplish anything that is very much worth while.

"Secretary Daniels has authority, but in exercising it he has paid practically no attention to the experts in the United States Navy, who know what it needs and who have repeatedly urged that it get at least a little bit of what it needs.

"Congress has authority, but rarely, if ever, has Congress heeded the most earnest recommendations and the most urgent pleadings of the Navy's technical experts to give the nation the sort of naval preparedness that would best serve its welfare and its safety.

"Nobody believes that the present Administration in its devotion to peace, whether peace is possible or not, really wants a great navy. Nobody believes that if the European War should be suspended next week, tho only temporarily, the present Administration would make the slightest pretense of pressing a program for adequate naval defense."

The Washington *Post* considers the formation of the board a long step on the way to preparedness, yet observes that—

"Scientists alone can not make the United States impregnable in a military sense, but they can take the leadership in the movement to reduce warfare to what might be called a scientific basis. Under the advice of the eminent men who are to give their services to the Government there should be an end to lost motion and waste. The scientific resources of the country—the greatest in the world—are at last to be mobilized for the benefit of the United States, and if Congress does its share the time should not be far distant when this nation will have the highest form of military proficiency."

Again, the Philadelphia *Record* thinks that a good deal of valuable achievement may be looked for from the "matured

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judgment and supervision of the best masters of applied science whom the country can produce," and it adds:

"The chief value of this board will be to assure the country that all inventions and all scientific processes proposed for naval use shall be considered by a board of undoubted competence and free from any suspicion of professional narrowness or prejudice. The board will not revolutionize naval equipment, for the Navy has its own scientists, and it has access to the discoveries and conclusions of all the scientific men and inventors in the world. But the naval officer is trained primarily to fight, and only incidentally is he a man of science. Furthermore, he is under the suspicion—we believe unjustly—of such excessive *esprit de corps* that he is not entirely accessible to ideas that come from sources outside of the service. This board of civilian scientists will protect the Navy from the suspicion of being inhospitable to suggestions not of an official character."

Sketches of the achievements of the members of the board will be found on page 679.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

AT that, the pound isn't any worse off than a lot of other sovereigns.—*Columbia State.*

MEXICAN currency seems to have reached the "buy-a-bale" stage.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE Czar is now leading the Russian armies, but we don't know by just how far.—*Columbia State.*

WHAT, by the way, does German science do with the whiskers shaved off Russian prisoners?—*Toledo Blade.*

THE Czar wants it understood that if there is any more running to do he is going to do it himself.—*Kansas City Times.*

IT does look a little like discrimination to imprison nobody but Gustav Stahl, the *Lusitania* liar, for perjury.—*Chicago Herald.*

GERMAN papers in America are opposed to bringing our Army and Navy up to adequate strength.—*Philadelphia North American.*

FREDERICK PALMER, through the rare courtesy of the British Admiralty, is able to report that England has some war-ships in a harbor.—*Chicago Post.*

THE Prince of Wales has sworn never to take a German bride. But even this terrible blow may fail to crush the German war-spirit.—*Kansas City Journal.*

WE have a suspicion that the Czar has about as much chance of losing a battle in the newspapers as a society heiress has of being homely.—*Boston Transcript.*

THAT fighting down on the Texas border shows that Mexicans can't fight as well on the road as they do on the home grounds.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

NOW that the Kaiser has agreed to the American point of view, the hyphenated societies will have to remove his picture from their walls.—*Philadelphia North American.*

JAPAN has announced that she will send the Russian Army all the shells they want. Just a few years ago she sent them more than they wanted.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

FRANCE and England send over several hundred millions in gold to pay for war-material and then offer to borrow this money to pay for still more supplies. Just like the poker-player who borrows from the winner to stay in the game.—*Philadelphia North American.*

SHORT weight.—The pound sterling.—*New York American.*

"BULGARIA'S king has a cool head," remarks an editor. To say nothing of his feet.—*Columbia State.*

ALL that Mr. Bryan needs to make his peace plans practicable is the millennium.—*Chicago Daily News.*

SENATOR BOIES PENROSE'S denunciation of the short ballot was just the indorsement it needed.—*Springfield Republican.*

THE football rules are being revised. We hope the committee goes on record against poison gases.—*New York Evening Sun.*

SEEMS to be a use for an international marine police to protect inoffensive submarines from malignant liners.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE present war will not only change the map of Europe but also the European conception of the map of America.—*Chicago Herald.*

IT'S getting so nowadays that a near-sighted man can't tell the difference between strict accountability and watchful waiting.—*Boston Transcript.*

WHAT has become of the man who used to be always telling us that we ought to train our diplomats like the Europeans?—*Charleston News and Courier.*

THROUGH a tactical error Germany's submarines overlooked a fine opportunity in not torpedoing Jimmy Archibald's confidential correspondence.—*Washington Post.*

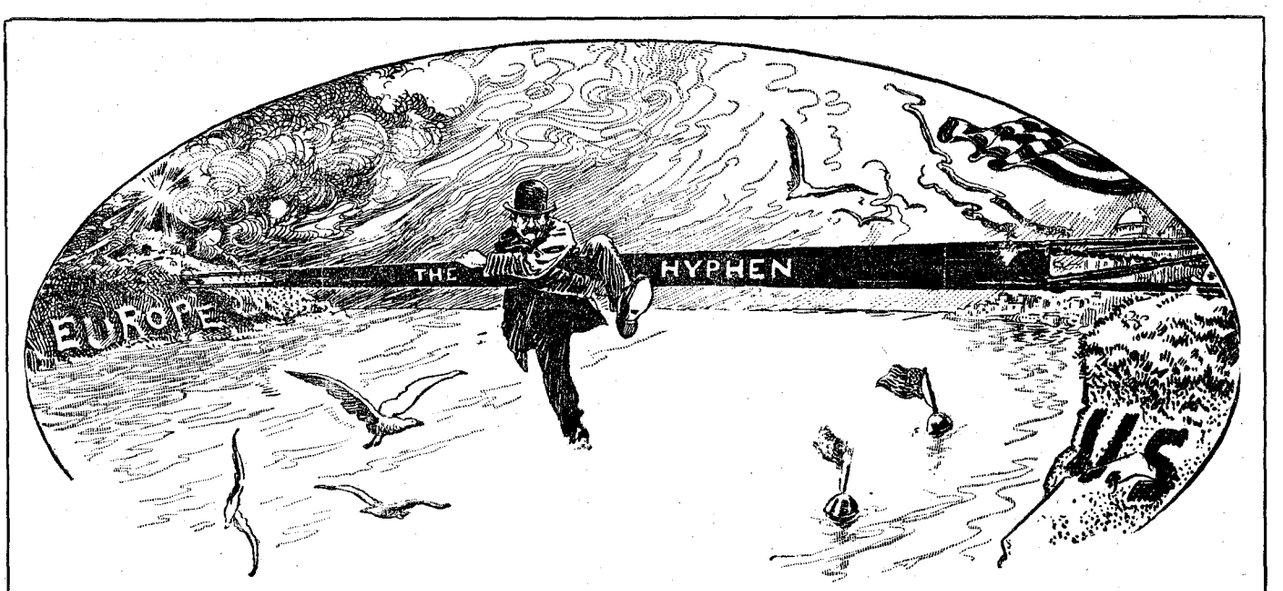
NOW that the German submarine pledge is regarded as a scrap of paper, even mild-mannered patriots are suggesting that there are other kinds of scraps.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE announcement that Russia is raising another army of 3,000,000 men will be sad news to the commissary departments of the prison-camps in Germany.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

BRITISH gold shipped into this country is playing the very deuce with our finances, but as yet we haven't organized any Boston Tea-Parties to chuck it into the sea.—*New York American.*

So much wheat that a dollar should purchase more of it than a year ago, and so much gold that the purchasing power of a dollar is less. Where does the consumer get off?—*Wall Street Journal.*

"SOME one has discovered," says the Baltimore *American*, "that there are five million hunters in this country, and suggests that they would make a mighty good reserve army, but what we want is men who can hit something." Then why not induce the enemy to disguise themselves as guides?—*Boston Transcript.*



THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News.*

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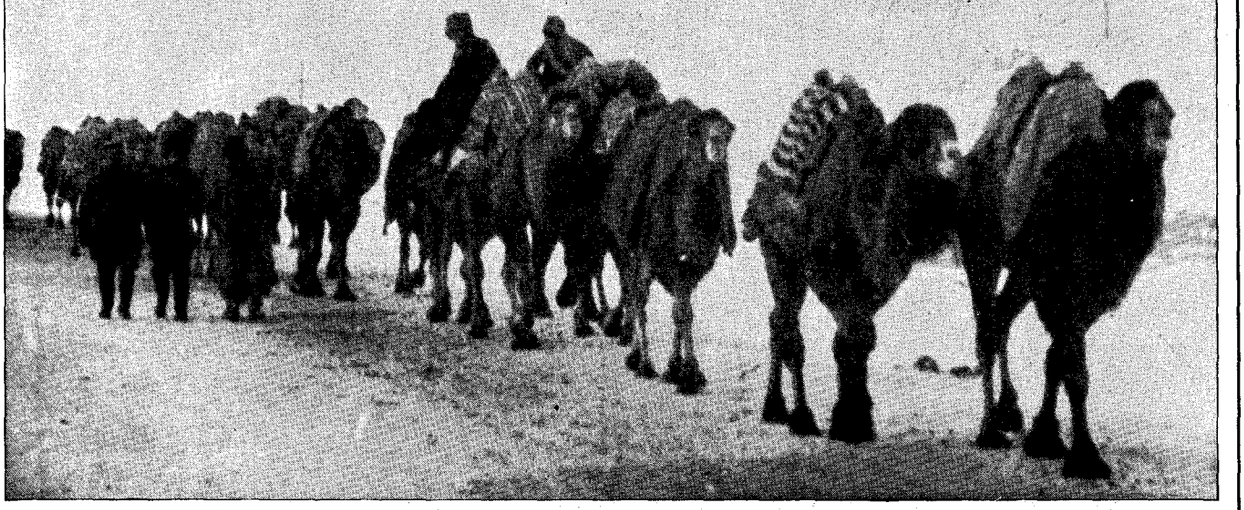
FOREIGN - COMMENT



WHERE GRAND-DUKE NICHOLAS IS COOLING DOWN.

The camel transports of the Russian Army carrying munitions through the already snow-bound Caucasus for the Russian troops.

THE VOICE OF THE LITTLE PEOPLES

INARTICULATE AT HOME, the little subject-peoples of Europe have in free America a chance to place their hopes and fears before the world and to ask justice without fear of the consequences. Each of the great belligerent Empires contains within its borders one or more of these subject-races, some of whom have suffered centuries of oppression at the hands of the dominant nation. Thus in Russia we have the Ruthenians, the Lithuanians, and the Letts; in Austria-Hungary the Bohemians, Moravians, Slovaks, and some Ruthenians in the east; while in the southwest the Croatians, Slavonians, and other South Slavic peoples are living in hopes of ultimate national self-expression. Poland lies dismembered, possest by Russia, Germany, and Austria, receiving justice from none of them, while in Turkey Christian peoples like the Armenians and the Syrians are in constant terror of the fire and sword of their Moslem neighbors. THE LITERARY DIGEST has recently published a series of articles showing the aspirations of these "little peoples," and it now gives its readers the first opportunity yet furnished of ascertaining the collective views of these subject-races on the question of the war as exprest by the editors of their national organs in the United States. These views are especially valuable, as they represent the real unfettered opinion of the writers and are a better index to the feelings of the subject-races than any quotation from papers published in the country of their origin could possibly be.

Our canvass of the papers of these races published in America has brought forth many interesting features, not the least curious of which is that only one nation among all these subject-peoples is whole-heartedly in sympathy with the Teutonic Powers. The Ruthenian papers, representing a nation of some 40,000,000 who dwell in the Ukraine in southern Russia and in Galicia, have, without exception, exprest the strongest desire for the success of the German armies and an intense antipathy to Russia and all her works. Of the other nations dwelling in Russia, we find the sympathy of the Finns pretty equally divided, while the Lithuanians from the Baltic provinces profess a neutral attitude, tempered by some pro-Ally tendencies.

The Poles, whose former kingdom is now partitioned among Russia, Germany, and Austria, are somewhat divided in their sympathies. "A plague on both your houses!" is the attitude of the average Pole, who will be satisfied with nothing less than the reestablishment of the ancient glories of his country. Both of the belligerents, however, have made strong appeals for his sympathy and both have promised that an autonomous Poland shall rise anew out of the wreckage of the war. Compelled by this situation to take sides, the Polish papers in America are inclined to place more trust upon the assurance of the Allies, altho there are strong exceptions to this sentiment.

The polyglot Austro-Hungarian Empire naturally contains a great number of these subject-races, who are, on the whole, distinctly pro-Ally. Nowhere is this sentiment more marked than among the Bohemians, whose organs in this country are unanimous in their desire for unity with their Slavic brethren, which they conceive can be obtained only by the defeat of the Central Powers. As one of the most vigorous and well-organized of all the subject-races, the American Bohemians have been conducting a strenuous publicity-campaign, and the Bohemian National Alliance of America has published a pamphlet repudiating the "Appeal to the American People" against arms-exports, which was published as an advertisement in the newspapers some months ago and to which we referred in our issue of April 17. This repudiation is signed by five national alliances, the editors of twenty-six Bohemian organs, and by ten editors of other nationalities, and they aver that "the appeal was signed by newspapers whose publishers did not understand the real intention of the document and did not read its full text. Their signatures were obtained by false pretenses. . . . We, the representatives of a great part of the European immigrants in America, deem it our solemn duty to declare that . . . we express our complete confidence in the Government of this country for its correct and careful attitude as the one great neutral Power, and we repudiate most emphatically the immoral and hypocritical campaign against the countries that defend violated Belgium and fight for the rise of small nations to a separate existence and unhampered development." Turning to purely Bohemian questions, these representatives of the nation say:

"The history of Austria for the last four hundred years is a

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record of unparalleled and unequaled oppression of all non-German and non-Magyar nationalities. The hands of the Hapsburgs even now are dripping with the blood of Bohemian martyrs condemned to death and executed simply because they had the courage and moral backbone to refuse to fight for a Government much worse in many respects than that of the czarism in its worst days ever was. It is a fact that many Bohemian regiments in the Austrian Army have been decimated and dissolved because the Bohemians will not fight for the cause of the Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns."

Such sentiments find a strong echo among peoples like the Slovaks, Croatians, and those other little nations who look forward to the creation of a new State of "Jugoslavia" along the shores of the Adriatic. The "Jugoslavian" editors who have analyzed the situation for us are of the opinion that at least 90 per cent. of their nationals are out of sympathy with their Teutonic neighbors, and hope that a victory for the Allies will result in new opportunities for national development.

Turkey's subject-races are uncompromisingly hostile to her, the Armenian journals being very bitter, while the Arabic papers in America, mainly published by Christian subjects of the Sultan, are, like the Armenians, looking forward confidently to emancipation of their nationals from Moslem rule.

Coming now to a closer examination of the press of these small peoples, we find that while all the other Slavic peoples, as we have indicated above, look with a kindly eye toward Russia and her allies, the Ruthenians are uncompromisingly against her. Thus the editor of the Pittsburg *Sojuz* writes:

"This war is not our war. We are mere passive creatures in this turmoil, because we have no Government of our own and our nation is divided and subject partly to Austria and partly to Russia. . . . Our brother Slavs, the Russians, are the deadliest enemies of our national development, while, on the other hand, whether sincerely or not, and perhaps following her old rule '*divide et impera*,' the Austrian Government gave us in Galicia—after a great fight, it is true—a chance to develop our national peculiarities and institutions. . . . On the side of Russia there is no hope for us. On the side of Austria, altho we may not gain our independence, we are quite sure that we would enjoy the freedom of our national development, which was permitted to us before the war began, and therefore we take our stand on the side of the Central Powers."

From Scranton the editor of *Narodna Wola* voices another Ruthenian opinion:

"Our decided stand against that stronghold of European reaction—the Russian officialism of to-day—does not mean that we Ruthenians are inimical to the Russian people, or, on the other hand, that we are entirely in accord with the Austro-Hungarian Government and all its policies. We appreciate the basic idea of the Austro-Hungarian Constitution—equal rights for every race; but at the same time we are not blind to its shortcomings. We Ukrainians were Russianized in Russia, Magyarized in Hungary, Roumanianized in Bukowina, and

(*Continued on page* 672)

SUSPENDED.

"As in 1812, Russia stands invincible. The German armies can not unhook themselves and return to the Western front; otherwise they will see the Russians regain the upper hand, as they have done several times before."—Mr. Hanotaux, in the Paris *Figaro*.

—*The Graphic* (London).

AFTER THE RUSSIAN RETREAT, WHAT?

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT is viewed in Germany as being actually a Russian collapse despite the admitted fact that no positive decision has been reached on the Eastern front. Tho the Russian armies are still intact, German military experts consider that the losses sustained in their long retreat are so enormous as to make them negligible opponents for some time to come. Naturally, the German papers are satisfied with the result, and many of them predict that there will be a lull in military operations for a period. Thus the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, after describing the campaign in Russia as "definitely won," goes on to say:

"The question now is: What will happen next on our side? Most probably a pause, but that must not be misinterpreted. Our higher command is in no doubt, for every conceivable possibility that can now happen, be it a continuation of the offensive in the East, a drive toward Petrograd, or a speedy transference in some other direction—all has been already considered and prepared."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* thinks the Allies are now disillusionized and that neutral opinion is going against them:

"Russia has fallen into the most extreme and bitter trouble, and England and France have kept still and done nothing. . . . The Quadruple Entente has been skilful enough in deceiving the world about many things and for a good long time, but all things have an end. What is happening on the Eastern front, without the Western Powers being able to stop or even check it for a moment, is opening the eyes of even those who have been most completely fooled. They are now asking what will happen when these operations come to an end and Germany and Austria-Hungary have their hands free."

On this point the Cologne organ does not enlighten us very much, but agrees with its Frankfort colleague in thinking that a pause is due:

"Unity of action may very well require a standstill of shorter or longer duration in order that the course of operations may be assured and prepared. The longer the lines of communication of an army become, the more carefully must the mechanism by which reenforcements of every kind are supplied to the army be worked out. There must be no lack of reserve supplies, either of men or ammunition, and the state of the roads and the railroads . . . often puts a temporary check upon the longings both of leaders and troops to advance. . . . When these things are thus regarded the pause becomes intelligible."

The *Berliner Tageblatt* thinks that at any rate Russia's day for aiding the Entente is over:

"The Russian strength is broken. Never has a great army succeeded in reestablishing itself in its earlier strength after months of continued retreat. Even when auxiliary troops came up, they were implicated in the general falling back. Whatever happens, Russia is no longer a support to the Entente. . . . Her untrained militia of the second ban can not be put into the field with any prospect of success till at least a year hence. And even this is assuming that the supply of munitions and material is adequate in the widest sense of the word. But winter is at

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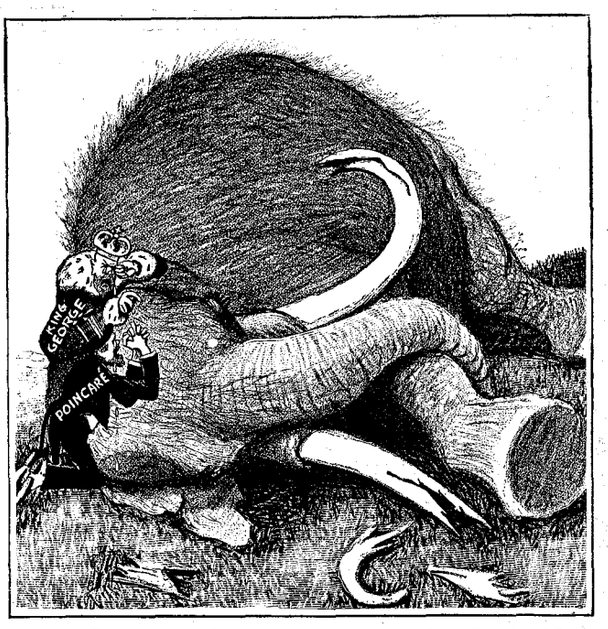
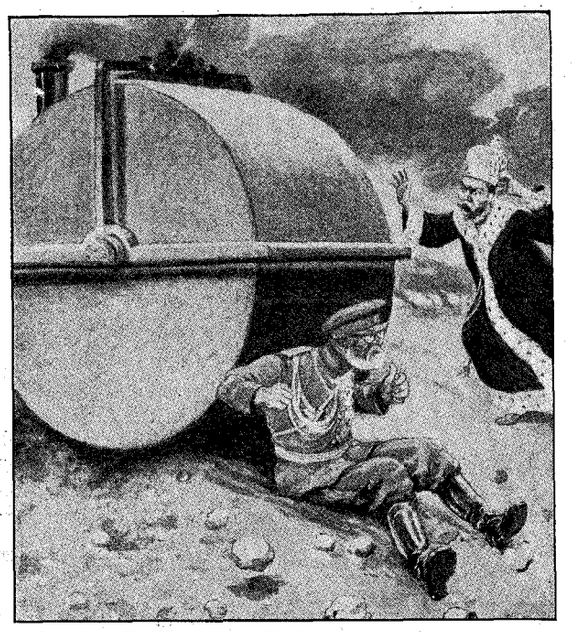


THE BABES IN THE WOOD—"Please, please, dear Russian Mammoth, do come to life again. Don't leave us alone with these dreadful Germans." —© *Ulk* (Berlin).



GENERAL RUSSKY (to the Czar)—"Little Father, I'm afraid our Steam-Roller is done for. I can't get it to move forward any more." —© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

GERMAN VIEWS OF RUSSIA'S COLLAPSE.

the door, winter and the freezing of the White Sea and the increase in the difficulty of transporting American munitions through Siberia. It is not going too far, therefore, to say that Russian assistance is out of the question for the Entente for a long time to come."

This view is not indorsed by the Petrograd *Novoye Vremya*, which says that victory for Russia may be delayed, but is ultimately certain:

"We must look at things soberly. To defeat the Germans is now no longer a luxury which we could afford to deny ourselves if we wished. Under our present conditions victory is a necessity which we must purchase at whatever cost, for without it there will be no Russia. The Germans would gladly make peace with us in order to protect their rear, but they would demand impossible cessions of territory, an enormous war-indemnity, and a humiliating commercial treaty. Such a peace would place in serfdom an empire of 180 million Russian people."

OUR VALUABLE DOLLARS

ONLY TWO COUNTRIES in the world stood at the outbreak of the war, we are told, in the enviable position of creditor nations—England and France. The United States, in spite of her vast resources and immense trade, was a debtor nation, permanently owing money abroad. This state of affairs is swiftly altering, and we are rapidly paying off our indebtedness and becoming a creditor nation. One of the most significant features of this progress in wealth has been the unprecedented drop in the rate of sterling exchange, an occurrence so alarming to the French and British Governments that they have sent a commission of their most distinguished financiers to see what can be done to reestablish the normal rate, and to thwart if possible the prophecy of the British Association that "the United States will have the cream after the war and Great Britain will have to be content with milk." "The whole subject," says the Manchester *Guardian*, "is commonly regarded by the ordinary taxpayer as so mysterious and technical that he is content to leave it to the 'experts,' but the matter has now reached a stage where the public purse and the public credit are being threatened. The ordinary taxpayer ought to try and understand it." The London *Daily Mail*, however, refuses to recognize the mystery, and says:

"It is quite simple, that exchange-question. In normal times the merchants of Great Britain have to make large payments to the merchants of the United States for imports of raw cotton, wheat, and other commodities, but simultaneously the merchants of the United States have to make large payments to the merchants of Great Britain for goods they import, for interest on money the British people have invested in American railroads, for services rendered by British shipping, and so on.

"There is thus an exchange; payments are made by bills of exchange; the British merchant can for each sovereign he pays here obtain, say, $4.86 in New York to make payment there; the American merchant, with his payments to make here, is anxious enough to pay, say, $4.86 there for a sovereign here. That is the average 'rate of exchange' in normal times. . . . . .

"In the stress of war our exports to the United States have fallen off and our imports have increased enormously. We have sold her very little and we have bought enormously of her foodstuffs, cotton, and munitions. Since January we have been piling up our debt to her. In the rush to make remittances our one pound sterling here does not buy five dollars and more in New York, which we have just shown was the 'rate of exchange' at the end of last year. It does not even buy $4.86, which was the average rate of exchange before the war. It does not even buy $4.83, at which price it usually pays us to ship gold rather than buy bills of exchange."

It is admitted on all sides that the question can be solved if the financiers of England and France were to send to New York sufficient gold to pay off their present indebtedness to us, and in that case the pound sterling would again be worth $4.86 instead of $4.50, to which point it dropt recently. There are obvious difficulties in pursuing such a course, but the Manchester *Guardian* thinks it is the proper policy:

"There is only one thing to do—to send gold. Our bankers dislike sending gold because, in the teeth of advice and exhortation, they have kept inadequate gold reserves, and they do not like to see them reduced. But against this may be set several considerations: (1) The Allies have vast stocks of gold, and by economizing the use of gold in domestic consumption large quantities can be made available for sending abroad; (2) with the good-will of the English business-world our banks can run along quite safely during the war, so far as home credit is concerned, on a smaller gold reserve for domestic needs; (3) so long as we decline to send gold abroad freely we are to that extent suspending the free market in gold here, which is the key to our position as the money market of the world."

It has been suggested that the British Government should mobilize the American securities held in Great Britain, which are said to amount to $5,000,000,000, and sell them back to us,

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which would give the Allies a credit here of dollars to the amount they sell. This method, says the London *Spectator*, has been tried to some extent, but is not satisfactory:

"It is estimated that securities of something like the value of a hundred millions sterling have been disposed of. This means, of course, that the annual tribute due from the United States to this country has been diminished by four to five million pounds, and it may also mean that the holders of these securities have in some cases had to sell at very unsatisfactory prices. Indeed, it is certain that if we attempt to continue this process of selling our American securities prices are bound to fall very rapidly. On both grounds this method of meeting the difficulty is unsatisfactory."

Finally, the Allies can issue a loan here, and in this regard *The Daily Mail* says:

"It is not that we want to borrow money. As everybody knows, we have just most successfully floated a huge popular loan and have enough money in sight to meet the expenses of the war for months to come; and by that time we shall be able easily to raise another loan.

"It is not money we want in the ordinary sense; it is a certain kind of money in a certain place; what we want are dollars—hundreds of millions of dollars—in New York. . . . . .

"But the real remedy, if diplomacy will allow of it, would be a loan, publicly issued, in the United States of, say, $500,000,000 (one hundred millions sterling) to begin with. That would give us dollars in New York without having to buy them with English sovereigns. In any case a credit of some kind will have to be arranged, and it ought not to be difficult to arrange, especially seeing that the United States is naturally anxious to enable good customers to pay for the goods they buy; to facilitate purchases by bringing about a less prohibitive rate of exchange."

Both *The Guardian* and *The Spectator* are averse to such a course, and suggest that it might result in the center of the financial world shifting permanently from London to New York. *The Spectator* even fears that England may find herself a debtor nation at the end of the war:

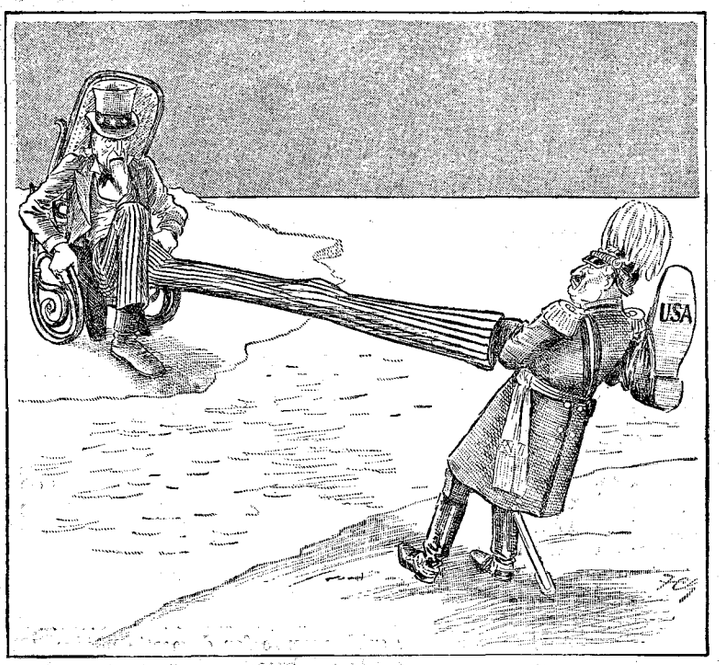
"It must be pointed out, however, that, whether we issue a British loan in the United States or whether we sell off our American securities, in either case we diminish our standing as a creditor country; and it is conceivable that if the war were prolonged for many years, and we had to continue this process indefinitely, we might find ourselves when peace was declared in the position of a debtor country. The only way of avoiding this evil is by making up our minds to finance the war as far as possible out of our present annual resources."

THE GREEK MYSTERY—The Bulgarian and Turkish papers are devoting much anxious attention to Greece and her vacillating policy toward the Allies. The semiofficial Sofia *Echo de Bulgarie* says that Mr. Venizelos, despite his huge majority in Parliament, is unable to swing the Greeks to the side of the Allies because of the King's opposition:

"Now, it is notorious that the King, while he agreed to the formation of a Venizelist Ministry because he had no alternative, did not accept Mr. Venizelos's program. Therefore, Mr. Venizelos succeeds to the legacy left by Mr. Gounaris intact, and will, like his predecessor, seek a solution for an insoluble problem."

The Turks, where the wish is possibly father to the thought, interpret this deadlock as a swing in public opinion toward the Teutonic Powers, and the Constantinople *Tanine* asks:

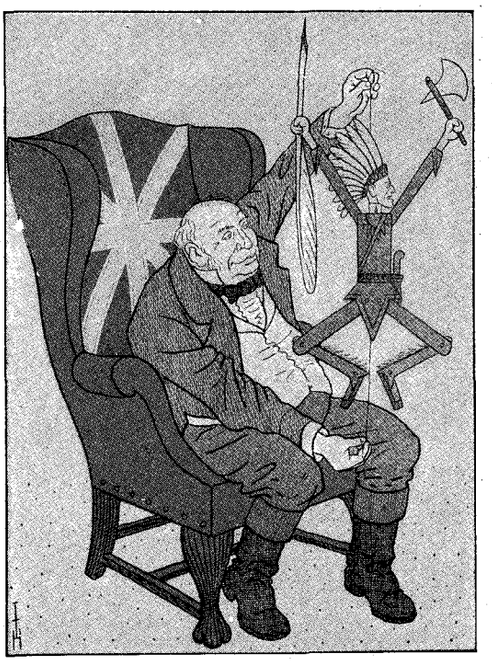
"What has happened to Greece? Greece has till now been regarded as the friend of the Allies, but how does it happen that the Kaiser and his Empire are to-day acclaimed in the theaters and on the streets of Athens? After the fall of Venizelos the King saved his country from becoming the plaything of the Entente. Till then the Western Powers had deceived the Greeks by a thousand devices, especially by the claim that they were the protectors of the weaker States. In the meantime, while Venizelos was out of office, matters have changed. The map of Europe has been remade. The veil has been lifted from the face of the Entente. It has now become clear that far from being the protectors of weaker nations and the conservators of justice and civilization, the Entente Powers exploit the smaller States. The Powers that made war on the pretense of preserving Belgian neutrality have entered one by one the Greek islands, driven out their magistrates, gathered volunteers from the islands, hired Greek officers to serve them, and in countless ways interfered with Greek shipping and damaged Greek commerce. All the Greeks now see that France and England are not their friends. That is why Venizelos is powerless. That is why 'Long live the Kaiser!' is heard in the streets of Athens."



INCREASING TENSION.

JONATHAN—"Say, if this tension goes on much longer, I guess there'll be trouble."

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).



WILSON'S WAR-DANCE.

JOHN BULL—"I don't care whether he's neutral or not so long as I pull the strings."

—© *Simplicissimus* (Munich).

WHICH HAS THE STRONGER PULL AT WASHINGTON?

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SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

HOW TO STUDY

THAT THERE ARE DIFFERENT WAYS of studying—right and wrong, good and bad—has never occurred to some students. They do not realize what are the processes, mental and physiological, by which knowledge is acquired, and the result is that many of them, even when they work long and arduously, fail to acquire it. One can not learn by bulldog strength and tenacity alone, altho these are useful adjuncts; more is acquired by knowing how than by butting one's head against a wall, no matter how bravely. Excellent information for students, and excellent advice too, are contained in an address on "Economy in Study," delivered at Tufts College Medical School, Boston, by Dr. George Van Ness Dearborn, and printed in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York). Altho he speaks to medical students, Dr. Dearborn's remarks apply equally to the acquisition of other kinds of knowledge. First of all, he tells us, the student must have a real interest in what he wishes to study:

"When you have really acquired a real interest you will learn almost reflexly and without any great effort on your part, because it will be a pleasure to you. So this matter is truly worth while. . . . . .

"The best way to develop an interest in any subject is by collateral reading. Read broadly on subjects allied more or less to what you are studying. . . . Another way to develop interest is by thinking for yourself of those relations. A third method is to associate with people who already have an interest.

"Whatever you have an interest in you enjoy doing, and that is the reason why well-adapted work in the long run is the most certain, if not the greatest, of human delights. Many people think of work as a necessary something disagreeable rather than agreeable, but I repeat that it is certainly one of life's most permanent and substantial satisfactions and delights. . . . All great, useful, and original work ordinarily is done under conditions such that the work is enjoyable, there being always enough interest about it to make it pleasurable. It is under these conditions, furthermore, and generally under these alone, that the largest amount of energy is expended."

There are two ways of learning, Dr. Dearborn goes on to tell us—the conscious and the subconscious. Conscious or deliberate study—what is generally called "grinding"—is essentially a restraining process. In it we must hold back fatigue, the impulse to distractions, the stimulus of the senses, the longing for change; and everlastingly keep at it. It is the "forcing of mental processes along new pathways." The conscious student must avoid "false study," in which the eyes are open while the brain is shut, and he must not try to learn by rote, except in a very few instances. He must have good health, abundant air and exercise, plenty of food and sleep. Moreover:

"Attention to a book should not be too long concentrated, without pause. It should by habit be concentrated vigorously, but only for relatively short periods at a time. There should be more power of concentration for short periods than most high schools inculcate, but one can not keep his mind strongly concentrated for long periods under ordinary degrees of educational interest. Every twenty minutes or so you should walk around the room for a minute or two, for this activity draws some of the blood out of your brains into your legs; moreover, it relieves the injurious long fixation of the eyes. No one can sit for an hour, or an hour and a half, without changing his position, except at a considerable loss of nerve-economy, and it is under such a condition naturally difficult to avoid going to sleep, partial or complete.

"Grammar-schools and high schools almost never as yet succeed in teaching their students how to think, and yet that is what counts most. A momentary, thoughtful idea often is worth a week of fruitless mechanical grind, just as one large highly cultivated Gravenstein is worth a whole barrel of crab-apples. Quality, not quantity, is what counts in study as well as in other things. Make a serious business of it, then, when you study, remembering that real learning—that is, understanding and constructive power—comes only through thought."

Passing now to the subconscious mode of learning, Dr. Dearborn notes that most persons are not accustomed to look upon this as study at all. It consists in "subconscious observation by one's subconscious mind." He writes:

"A good example of this kind of study or learning is a child about two years old learning to speak. The child, of course, does not at first consciously strive to pick up the marvelous art of speaking, but none the less he acquires it quickly, in part by imitation. You can not understand anything worth learning without this factor of mind, the subconscious mind, the great integrator of intelligence. The endless details of knowledge are supplied very largely by this unconscious mental process, this continual subconscious perception and observation by all the senses at once. . . . It is the great planner of our behavior, however, the chief solver of our most important problems in the conduct of life; it is the seat of our motives, the developer of our habits, the associator of our ideas into real and useful knowledge. . . . . .

"At present we are concerned with the subconscious as the chief active recipient of information from the environment and as the chief arranger, developer, and increaser of this ever-varying multitude of educational impressions. As has been said already, without the subconscious there could be no real understanding of actual conditions of experience at all, so myriad are they and so complex and interinvolved.

"There are three chief ways of studying in this process of collegiate learning. In the first place, by more or less conscious seeing and observing of books, diagrams, pictures, and other things that you can get only through your sense of vision. Secondly, hearing things with your ears, such as lectures, recitations, and talk. And thirdly, by actually actively doing things—extensive laboratory-work, clinical work, and to a much less extent essay work, constructive drawing, research. To discuss these within the hour is out of question, so that we must be content with the mere observation, altho of basal and vast importance, that doing, as opposed to receiving, represents the modern method of learning even the most abstract of subjects. The world is becoming aware, and effectively aware, that bodily efficiency one way or another is the basis of learning, or, in the words of wise old Pestalozzi, '*Keine Kenntnisse ohne Fertigkeiten!*'—that is, No knowledge without skill."

With a student who uses normally and seriously both these methods of acquiring knowledge, says Dr. Dearborn, examinations cease to be a bugbear. They simply take care of themselves. What he says is most sensible. Here it is:

"Examinations are not intended to trap you, but are intended as means to find out how much you know or do not know; mostly, in fact, how much you do not know. Cramming for an examination is like carrying weights in your pockets when getting weighed; you are cheating yourself. The economical way is to keep your notes posted up in your books and in your brains every day; so, they can associate and you learn much faster, giving your subconscious faculties a better chance. The power of grasping ideas is an extremely valuable one. Pick out the gist and sense of a running discourse, select the ideas and express them in your own words.

"The drawing and writing of diagrams are of the greatest importance, and all put before you should be quickly sketched. The drawing of original diagrams is of much value to you, but the quick copying of those put before you is also very important. Things should not 'go in one ear and out the other': there should be something within, between, them to fix the ideas, namely, your brains, and one easy way to do that is writing tersely the ideas, and drawing the diagrams whenever possible.

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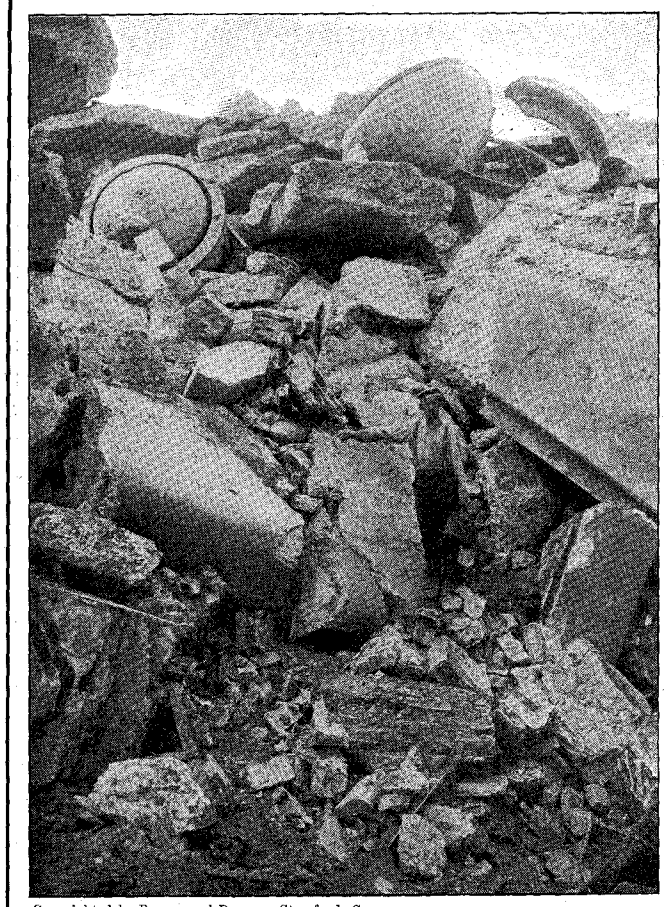
You should, as has been said, learn to visualize, to see things in your mind, and this selection of the essentials will help this important habit."

SHOT-PROOF STONE FOR FORTRESSES

ONE OF THE STRIKING LESSONS of the great war is the inadequacy of concrete as a building-material for fortresses. The world is only too familiar with pictures of the havoc wrought by big guns in forts so built. It is now conceded that the best protection is given either by a loose material, such as earth, without tension or brittleness, or by a solid material which is likewise without tension and which is exceedingly hard. In the first instance, the shot exhausts most of its energy in penetrating the protective material; in the second case, it rebounds from the hard surface. A distinguished German expert, Prof. P. Roliland, writing on this subject in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, describes some highly important tests recently made, using as targets one of the artificial stones made in Offenburg (Baden) by the Fresco-Enamel and Mosaic Works. This stone is distinguished by extreme hardness and resistance not only to pressure, but in general to both mechanical and chemical influences. We read:



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WHAT THE BIG GUN DOES TO ORDINARY CONCRETE.

A fort at Przemysl after treatment by Austrian shells.

"The stone is manufactured from a cement, but is afterward fired at a high temperature. Its resistance to pressure is attested by the Chemical-Technical Testing and Experiment Institute at Karlsruhe to be 964 kilograms per square centimeter, while the resistance to pressure of concrete made of one part Portland cement to two parts sand with 10 per cent. of water is only 380 kilograms per square centimeter at the expiration of 180 days.

"In the test as to frost stability the weight of the plates saturated with water was 1,404 kilograms before freezing. After being frozen twenty-five times the plate showed no visible alteration."

The plate was also exposed to acid fumes, hydrochloric acid and sulfurous acid being employed, with the result that after fourteen days' exposure the ground color in all the plates remained unaltered, tho the black quadratic panels on one plate became somewhat paler. The resistance to variations of temperature was so great that the plates could be heated from the temperature of cold air up to 900 to 1,000 degrees centigrade without cracking. The tests by gunshot were particularly interesting. The plates remained firm and did not crack when fired at by a gun using the modern pointed shots at a distance of 50 feet.

EXPLORING INSANITY'S BORDER-LAND

ACCORDING to some recent authorities, the human mind may under certain conditions enter a so-called twilight state—a confused or dazed condition in which, tho the victim gives no outward sign of mental aberration, he may do, or fail to do, things that mark him as abnormal. The "twilight state" has not yet appeared as a defense in American courts, but it has been used successfully on the other side of the water, and we may doubtless expect to make its early acquaintance in our own criminal jurisprudence, as it has many points of advantage over the common or garden variety of insanity, emotional or otherwise. We are assured by *The Lancet* (London, August 7) that the "twilight" is a very real state, and a serious one. Says an editorial writer in this high medical authority:

"A short time ago, Mr. A., well known to the public as a tennis-player, was sentenced at Westminster police court to six months' imprisonment in the second division for unlawfully trespassing on the London, Brighton & South Coast Railway, at Grosvenor Road railway-bridge, contravening the Defense of the Realm Act. It appears that he entered a train at Brighton, went to sleep, and remembered nothing more till he found himself on the railway-line at the above-mentioned spot. A signalman who saw him stated that he seemed dazed, weary, and worn out, altho he came round in a short time. On appeal at the London Sessions the conviction was quashed, medical evidence having been forthcoming to show that it was quite possible and easy for Mr. A. to have got where he was without knowing anything about it, and the judge being satisfied that he wandered on to the line unconsciously. Mr. A., in explanation, declared during the hearing of the case that he had been overworked, and that when overworked he knew that he was apt to 'lose himself' and to do things unconsciously or automatically. The case, tho comparatively trifling in itself, belongs to a wide group which is of much medico-legal importance. Broadly speaking, there are two main classes of case to be considered—viz., cases of hysteria and cases of postepileptic automatism. To deal with the latter first, it is well recognized that after an epileptic fit, which may be either mild or severe, the patient may pass into a confusional state of variable duration, in which subconscious activity may reach a high and complex grade, so that while he is in reality irresponsible and unaccountable for his actions, he may present little or no sign of aberration to the unskilled observer. Numerous cases of this sort are on record, and neurologists who deal with the epileptic are familiar with their every-day occurrence. After a fit one patient will run and hide under an article of furniture or in the open under a hedge, another will undress, a third will put any objects that are lying about into his pockets, a fourth will become violent, abusive, and destructive, and so on. Further, such epileptic automatism may occur where no visible fits or seizures have ever been detected, and where its periodicity indicates that it is a true physical equivalent—*i.e.*, it occurs in place of, and instead of, the ordinary crude motor-disturbance of an epileptic fit. Without doubt crimes have been committed in this state. In cases of hysteria, again, . . . the patient frequently loses touch with his surroundings and passes into a state marked by great subconscious activity, which may express itself in acts of which he is quite unaware. The hysterical fit is, in Janet's terminology, a somnambulism. . . . Some of the cases that have been recorded read like romances; they are, indeed, romances of real life. . . . Recognizing these well-established facts, the physician will have no difficulty in interpreting the phenomena in cases such as the above, altho it may not always be easy to determine the exact nature of the etiological factor; other morbid conditions than epilepsy and hysteria may lead to the development of a 'twilight state' during the persistence of which the patient is not responsible for his actions."

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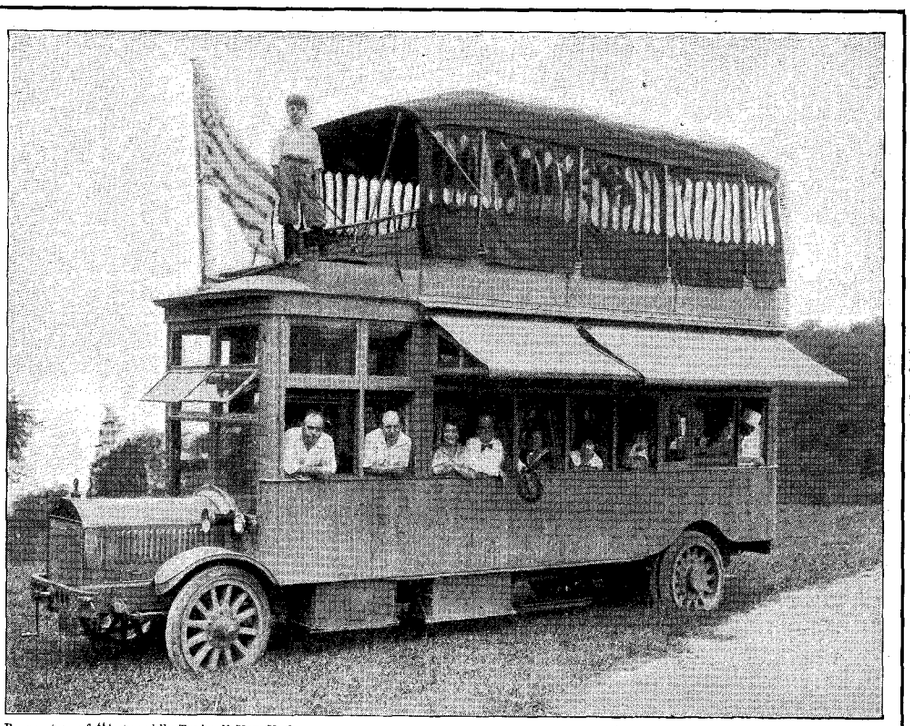
A YACHT ON WHEELS

A PLEASURE CRAFT with all the capacity and conveniences of a small steam-yacht—with upper and lower decks, cabin, kitchen, lockers, and library, but equipped with wheels for land-voyaging instead of with a smooth hull and keel for gliding through the water—seems to be the newest thing in transportation. With all that it holds, such a vehicle weighs no more than the average automobile omnibus, and can go safely wherever such a bus can be steered. The pioneer example of this "land-yacht" type is now on its way from New York to San Francisco, where it will arrive in due time if not stalled in the rich soil of the Illinois prairies or wrecked in some cañon while crossing the Rockies or the Sierras. The vehicle, which is owned by its designer, Roland R. Conklin, of Huntington, L. I., is given by him the modest name of "gipsy van," the title of "land-yacht" having been bestowed on it by an appreciative press, which rightly doubts whether any gipsy with a reputation to sustain would entrust himself and his family to such a devil-wagon, even if he had the imagination to design or the skill to construct it. We quote a description from *The American* (New York, August 22). Says this paper:



By courtesy of "Automobile Topics," New York.

MR. CONKLIN'S "GIPSY VAN,"

In which he is traveling to San Francisco with all the comforts of a steam-yacht or a house-boat.

"Mr. Conklin, who is well known in financial circles, decided last spring to visit the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and conceived the idea of making the trip in an automobile which would provide living- as well as traveling-facilities. His idea was to design a car that would have every comfort and necessity provided by a private Pullman, and yet be able to travel over any ordinary country road.

"Instead of being obliged to lay up in the noisy, smoky terminal of a railway-yard, it could stop and camp by the wooded stream overnight, or the corner of a green pasture.

"As speed was to be no special object, a comparatively small motor of sixty horse-power could be used, specially geared for power instead of speed so that it could climb any mountain grade.

"Canvas strips must be provided for going over sand, and as there might be unbridged streams to be crossed it must carry a knock-down portable bridge, and a winch that could be operated by the motor, strong enough to pull the car out of a mud-hole or ditch if it should be so unfortunate as to get in one.

"No such vehicle had ever been attempted on such a scale, but his studies in connection with the designing of large vehicles for motor-bus traffic, as president of the New York Motor Bus Company, convinced Mr. Conklin that such a motor-vehicle could be built, and with the progress of construction the idea developed until he has evolved probably the most unique motor-car in existence.

"The body of this land-yacht is mounted on a truck-chassis of the motor-omnibus type, with such changes and additions as were necessary to meet the varied calls upon it. The inside dimensions of the body are twenty-one feet in length, seven and one-half feet wide, and six and one-half feet high.

"It is divided into three compartments, and on top there is a full-sized deck, fitted with a big, folding leather top and Jiffe side curtains.

"The body has forty-four good-sized windows, fitted with glass sash, shades, and copper-wire screens. Screen-doors are provided in addition to the regular doors at both entrances. Each entrance has folding steps, operating automatically with the doors.

"The forward compartment, five feet in length, contains the steering-wheel, controlling levers, drivers' seat, and gasoline-tank. It also has two berths, for the crew, which raise into the ceiling when not in use. The front entrance leads from the right side into the drivers' compartment. The other is at the back and opens into the rear compartment, which is six feet in length and finished in white enamel. A toilet is partitioned off, and a shower-bath and folding lavatory provided. The icebox, 48 by 36 by 21 inches, holding 100 pounds of ice, and an electric range, with two burners, a broiler, and an oven, measuring 14 by 12 by 14 inches, cupboards and shelves for provisions, dishes, and cooking-utensils, and a sink with running water, are all included in the equipment of this compartment. There are two large tanks on the upper deck, and both hot and cold water are available. Hot water can be obtained from either the radiator or an electric heater.

"The center compartment is ten feet in length and contains a luxurious couch convertible into a bed, two separate upholstered armchairs, also convertible into a bed, and four berths which raise up into the ceiling when not in use. Two of the latter are arranged crosswise. When used for sleeping, this compartment is curtained off so that each of the six beds or berths has the same privacy as a Pullman sleeper-berth. Each also has its own electric reading-lights, one at either end, and special arrangements for hanging clothes. At the head of each berth is provided an innovation locker containing separate drawers for the various articles of linen, underclothing, etc., and having room for an extra suit or dress. The comforts and conveniences of these berths are greater than those of a railway Pullman berth.

"This compartment also contains a writing-desk stocked with 'Gipsy Van' paper and writing-utensils.

"Beneath is a small, well-chosen library, with guide-books, maps, etc., and another shelf contains cameras and films.

"A victrola stands in one corner, with an ample case of the latest records.

"On the upper deck, which is reached from an inside stairway, leading from the rear compartment, are large lockers for guns, fishing-tackle, and commissary supplies sufficient for two weeks, tanks for hot and cold water, several folding chairs and divans with mattresses for outdoor sleeping. One locker

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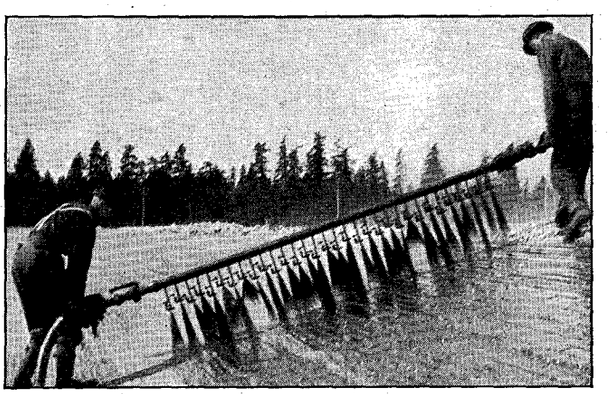
contains a motor-cycle which may readily be lifted out and lowered to the ground by means of a crane or davit.

"One of the most interesting features of this remarkable car is its easy arrangements for converting it into a veritable camp when the owner wants to stop for the night or for fishing or shooting. This is done by raising the top and side curtains for the upper deck, and letting out awnings against either side, which when lowered protect the main body from sun and light rains without the closing of windows. This upper deck is also made mosquito-proof. When stopping for camp, a flag waves at the head and a powerful search-light can rotate in every direction.

"Other novel features consist of a water-filter connected with the ice-box which provides ample pure drinking-water. The electrical equipment is very complete and includes two vacuum-cleaners, one for clothes, two fans, a drill, emery-wheel, soldering-iron, etc.

"The weight of the vehicle, with its complement of passengers, crew, and provisions, is a little less than that of a Fifth Avenue motor-bus, with its passengers. The wheel-base is two hundred and six inches, but the overhang in the rear is only forty-six inches, measured from the rear-axle center."



Courtesy of the "Standard Oil Bulletin," San Francisco.

PUTTING THE OIL SURFACE ON THE NEW TACOMA SPEEDWAY.

WOODEN RACE-TRACKS

THE USES of an ordinary road and those of a speedway are totally different—hence we need not be surprized that different materials and methods of construction are being employed for the two. Some of the finest automobile speedways are now built of boards, like a floor, surfaced with crude oil and sand. Few speedways of any kind have been made, either here or abroad, and expert knowledge regarding them is confined largely to their builders. Particulars about a typical board speedway, just built in Tacoma, Wash., are given in *The Standard Oil Bulletin* (New York, August), which tells us that they may serve for most of the work of this class, altho in some respects the Tacoma Speedway is unique both in manner of construction and in beauty of location. Says the writer:

"The track has been so built that even on the curves a speed of 100 miles per hour may be maintained, in this way making the curves approximate straightaways, and giving promise of breaking all speed-records. In recent tryouts made on a naked lumber surface before oil or sand had been applied, one driver is said to have made ten laps at an average speed of 98½ miles per hour. However, Guy Ruckstell, competing with Cooper, Pullen, Burman, and Oldfield, on July 4, over this course, won this year's 'Montamarathon' with an average speed of slightly better than 84 miles per hour.

"To understand what goes into the making of an ideally perfect automobile race-course, one must take into consideration straightaways, slopes, cross-section, surface, and cost; and in comparing this speedway with others in this country and Europe, Tacoma's seems to stand second only to that of Indianapolis, a brick-surfaced track. (At the present writing, details of Chicago's new track are not obtainable.) . . . . . .

"The architectural design of the Tacoma track is especially interesting. It has five curves approximating nearly the uniform curve, and yet permitting two long and two short straightaways. To make it possible to maintain the 100-miles-an-hour speed on the curves for which the track was built, the two large curves are banked eighteen feet high on the outside. The cross-section of the curves at all points is a gradual increasing curve, free from sharp breaks.

"The method employed in surfacing the track is entirely new, two-by-four Washington fir planks having been used. These were laid on edge, five-eighths of an inch apart, and securely nailed together. For this, two million feet of lumber, board measure, was necessary, and seventy-two miles of wire was required for making the nails.

"Filling in the spaces between the planks, 2,500 cubic yards of gravel and sand were used. Over this, forming a wearing mat to protect the wooden surface from the weather and to make a resilient and non-skid wearing coat, about 500 barrels of Richmond road-oil was applied hot to the surface, after which 400 cubic yards of sand was spread on top of the oil.

"With such a surface it will be impossible to wear into the track the life-endangering holes that have been the cause of accidents during the several years past. The track for 1912, 1913, and 1914 consisted of a graveled surface bound with Richmond road-oil. In 1914, 1,331 barrels were used on the two-mile track.

"It is estimated that with the Richmond road-oil as a preservative, applied at proper intervals and with precaution taken for drainage, the lumber in the track will last over ten years, and by that time the surfacing of oil and sand will have formed a permanent subbase for all time to come.

"The new track is two miles in length and fifty feet wide. It is enclosed with a tight high board fence. The grand stand will seat 9,000 people, and an enclosure affords ample space for automobile-parking.

"Last year 36,000 people attended the races and thousands were turned away for lack of seating capacity, but this year accommodations have been provided to take care of all comers.

"Provision has been made and space reserved for the construction opposite the grand stand of a half-mile trotting- or running-track for Tacoma's horsemen. . . . . .

"Tacoma's speedway is admirably located on a stretch of rolling prairie within easy reach of the city. From the grand stand on a clear day one can see the white-capped peaks of Mt. Tacoma, Mt. Hood, Mt. St. Helens, and Mt. Adams to the east and south. On the west rises majestically the Olympic range of mountains, clothed in perpetual snow. Within the track is located the Lochburn golf-links, which add to the scenic effect with beautiful greens.

"The automobile-races are held annually on July 4 and 5, during which time three races are run: the Montamarathon Classic, for a distance of 250 miles, with cash awards aggregating $5,500; the Golden Potlatch Trophy, free-for-all 200-mile race, with cash prizes amounting to $3,500; and the Inter-City 100-mile race, with cash prizes of $1,500—a total of $10,500, besides the challenge trophies."

A similar wood-paved speedway is now nearing completion on the flat lands between Jamaica and Sheepshead bays on Long Island, N. Y. As described in *Engineering News* (New York, August 19), it has some interesting features. It is two miles long and contains 1,600 tons of steel. Other details are as follows:

"Traverse expansion and swelling are allowed for by 3-inch open spaces at each edge of the flooring, and about a ⅛-inch space is provided between each timber by leaving the heads of the nails projecting, instead of driving them home. When completed, the flooring will be given a paint coat of creosote.

"Except where the sandy soil provides sufficient drainage, 8-inch tile drains are laid 2 feet inside the inner edge of the track. A large number of fire-hydrants distributed about the grounds provide ample fire-protection.

"Entrance to the oval within the track is by means of a concrete-lined subway, the track structure being carried on the concrete walls between passageways. These were built after the practical completion of the track structure.

"In front of the grand stand are a series of concrete pits for repairing, oiling, and fueling the racing-cars. On the opposite side of the track is a subway giving pedestrians access to the timber bleachers from the interior of the oval."

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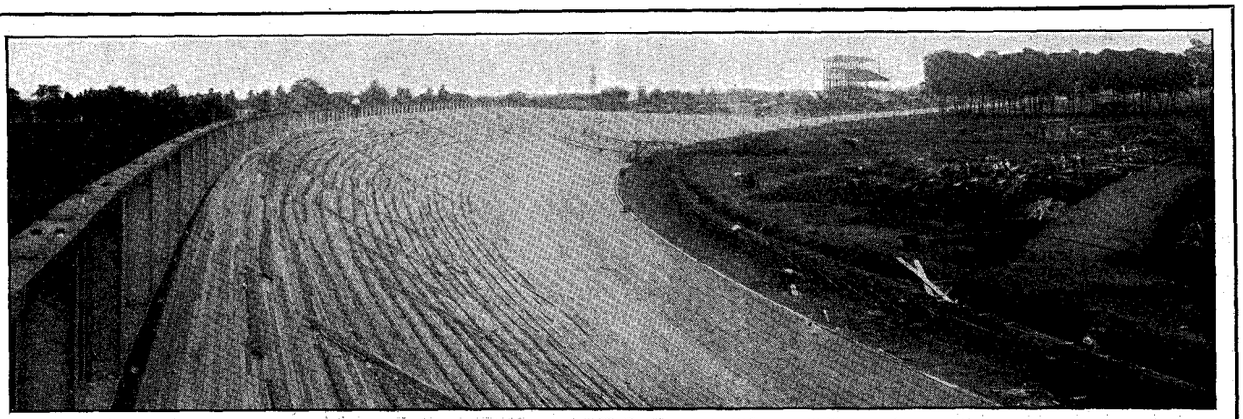

Courtesy of the "Engineering News," New York.

A WOODEN SPEEDWAY UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY, NEW YORK.

THE SAVAGE OUR MENTAL EQUAL

THE DIFFERENCE between the savage and the civilized man is not one of mental capacity, but rather of the objects upon which that capacity is exerted. "One may display as much intelligence," says Dr. Alfred Goldsborough Mayer, of the Carnegie Institution, "in tracking a kangaroo through the bush as in solving a problem in algebra." The trouble with the savage is that he is a slave to his own imagination. He lives in a world of ancient customs, omens, and portents, to which he is a slave; and his knowledge is concerned largely with these, differing from ours "in kind, rather than in breadth and depth." Dr. Mayer tells us this in his "History of Fiji," in course of publication in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York). Probably the inhabitants of the Fiji Islands stand in our minds for all that is lowest, most cruel, and repulsive in the world of primitive savagery. Yet—says Dr. Mayer:

"The Fijians of to-day are more orderly and sober than and quite as contented as are any peoples of European ancestry, and illiteracy is rarer in Fiji than in Massachusetts. You were safer even fifteen years ago in any part of Fiji, altho your host knew how you tasted, than you could be in the streets of any civilized city. It is clear that in disposition the Fijians are not unlike ourselves, and only in their time-honored customs were they barbarous. Indeed the lowest human beings are not in the far-off wilds of Africa, Australia, or New Guinea, but among the degenerates of our own great cities. Nor are there any characteristics of the savage, be he ever so low, which are not retained in an appreciable degree by the most cultured among us.

"Yet in one important respect the savage of to-day appears to differ from civilized man. Civilized races are progressive and their systems of thought and life are changing, but the savage prefers to remain fixt in the culture of a long-past age, which, conserved by the inertia of custom and sanctified by religion, holds him helpless in its inexorable grasp. Imagination rules the world, and the world to the savage is dominated by a nightmare of tradition. . . . . .

"Even with us every effort of progress engenders a counteracting force in the community. . . . Whether the race be savage or civilized depends chiefly upon the nature of the customs that are handed down as patterns upon which to mold life and thought. The more ancient the triumph of the conservatives the more primitive the culture which is conserved, and the more likely is it to be crude and barbarous. . . . . .

"Among all races religion is the most potent power to maintain tradition, and for the savage religion enters into every act and thought. . . . Yet it is probable that no savage has ever been more under the dominion of a world of omens and portents than was Louis XI., and even to-day the breaking of a mirror, or the number thirteen, or a stumble while crossing a threshold remains of significance to many of us. All matters of sentiment and credulity are closely wrapt up in this entanglement of superstition; it is hard to divorce ourselves from the idea that moving machines have life and disposition."

Upon analysis, Dr. Mayer asserts, we find that lack of sympathy for the savage and ignorance of his tradition blind our judgment and make us regard his actions in a different light from our own. The cleverness of the Yankee who sold wooden nutmegs is quite amusing, but the Japanese who counterfeits an American trade-mark is criminal. In general, white races show contempt for all that is alien—a characteristic that has enabled us to mold other races to a certain degree and has deceived us into a belief that we have "civilized" them. Dr. Mayer goes on:

"The savage may know nothing of our classics, and little of that which we call science, yet go with him into the deep woods and his knowledge of the uses of every plant and tree and rock around him and his acquaintance with the habits of the animals are a subject for constant wonder to his civilized companion. In other words, his knowledge differs from ours in kind rather than in breadth or depth. His children are carefully and laboriously trained in the arts of war and the chase, and above all in the complex ceremonial of the manners of the tribe, and few among us can excel in memory the priests of old Samoa, who could sing of the ancestors of Malietoa, missing never a name among the hundreds back to the far-off god Savea, whence this kingly race came down.

"One may display as much intelligence in tracking a kangaroo through the Australian bush as in solving a problem in algebra, and among ourselves it is often a matter of surprize to discover that men laboring in our factories are often as gifted as are the leaders of abstract thought within our universities. In fact, the more we know of any class or race of men the deeper our sympathy, the less our antagonism, and the higher our respect for their endeavors. When we say we 'can not understand' the Japanese we signify that we have not taken the trouble to study their tradition.

"It is a common belief that the savage is more cruel than we, and indeed we commonly think of him as enraged and of ourselves in passive mood. Childlike he surely is, and his cruelties when incensed are as inexcusable as the destruction of Louvain or the firing of Sepoys from the guns, but are they more shocking than the lynching or burning of negroes at the stake, events so common in America that even the sensational newspapers regard them as subjects of minor interest?

"Clearly, despite our mighty institutions of freedom, efficient systems of public education, and the devotion of thousands of our leaders to ideals of highest culture, there remain savages among us. Mere centuries of civilization combat the eons of the brute. Within each and every one of us, suppressed perhaps but always seeking to stalk forth, there lurk the dark lusts of the animal, the haunting spirit of our gorilla ancestry. The foundations of our whole temple of culture are sunken deep in the mire of barbarism. It is this fundamental fact which deceives us into the impression that a few decades of contact with men of our own race will suffice to civilize the savage. True they soon learn to simulate the manners and customs of their masters, but the imitation is a hollow counterfeit, no more indicative of enlightenment than is the good behavior of caged convicts a guaranty of high-mindedness. To achieve civilization, a race must conquer itself, each individual must master the savage within him. Cultured man has never yet civilized a primitive race. Under our domination the savage dies, or becomes a parasite or peon."

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LETTERS - AND - ART

TAKING THE WAR "HUMOROUSLY"

THE "HUMORISTS" of France have been lately exhibiting to their fellow countrymen in Paris such gaiety as the times have permitted them. Humor is a strange word perhaps to apply to the biting wit of many of their legends underneath their drawings. Two Parisian societies, the Société des Artistes Humoristes and the Société des Desinateurs Humoristes, "for a number of years at swords' points," says Mr. Alvan Sanborn, "are now reunited in a common thought of solidarity and sympathy for their comrades, and are holding a joint exhibition destined to create a relief-fund for the humorous artists incapacitated for work by their wounds and for the families of those who have fallen on the field of honor."

THEY—"You find being wounded a joke?"
HE—"Well, I have to laugh to think how my janitor would bawl if I tracked this mud over his waxed stairs."
—A drawing by Pierre Folke, made at the front.

One of the manifest facts of this exhibition, Mr. Sanborn points out, is the change come over the spirit of these "Abstracts and brief chronicles of the time." "The caricaturists (social revolutionists and internationalists, for the most part) who have been (by virtue of their trade) 'agin' the Government and 'agin' every form of constituted authority, including the Army, who have been wont to scoff at military courage and even patriotism, have been transformed by recent events into forceful and convincing advocates of union, and of patient, persistent, soulful resistance to a brutal and perfidious invader." There is given a list of some five of their fellows already killed in battle; eight or more wounded, missing, or prisoners—these from among the ranks of men who supplied much of the gaiety of the wittiest city in the world. The works shown have to do only with the war, and Mr. Sanborn's account in the Boston *Transcript* begins with Forain, a draftsman whose pencil we have often borrowed from the Paris *Figaro:*

"Forain is here supreme, as in all the Humorist Salons in which he has participated. His surprizingly synthetic pencil and his caustic wit are alike peerless. Always the cruelest of French caricaturists, Forain in this war-year is crueler than ever—is he not a native of the martyred city of Reims? And, for once at least, there is no questioning the essential righteousness of his cruelty. His drawings and their legends blast like lightning, burning their way through all outer temporal contingencies into the inner eternal consciousness, where they leave ineradicable scars. They constitute the most terrible arraignment of German barbarism and turpitude that may be hoped for from the fictile arts.

"Forain, who is too old (sixty-three) to shoulder a musket, is represented in the Army, I believe, by a son; but he has been authorized to sketch at the front, where he has shown himself as courageous as the soldiers. The painter Guirand de Scevola, now an artilleryman, testifies to his nerve under fire.

"'Forain,' he says, 'was *épatant*. The other day, shrapnels fluttered all about him; he kept on working with the greatest good humor and the most perfect calm.'

"Forain's legends, without the drawings of which they are part and parcel, convey but a vague idea of the corrosive virulence of his satire. Nevertheless, I cite a few of them here:

"A French sentinel cries out to a passing ambulance on which the banner of the Red Cross is conspicuously displayed: 'Hide your flag—unless you want to get yourself killed!'

"A woman in a devastated factory-town exclaims to a German officer who is making prisoners of civilians: 'But I recognize you; you used to be our foreman!'

"Forain entitles an odious torturing of women and children by German soldiers '*Les Kamerades*'; a group of French or Belgian civilians serving as a screen for German troops, 'The Notabilities'; a sand-dune strewn with unburied women's corpses, 'The School of Neutrality'; a gross *bon-vivant* lounging over a bottle and cigar, and sighing, 'It's a long while, and we are not advancing,' 'Remote from the Front.'

"Less cruel, almost playful, even, but no less satirical and quite as moving, are: 'The Philosophy of the Front'—two French soldiers contemplating a grave marked by a rough cross and a *képi*, one of whom observes: 'What would you have? Such is life!' (*'Qu'est-ce que tu veux? C'est la vie!'*)

"'The Three o'Clock War-Bulletin'—two miserable Parisian street newspaper-venders, one of whom says: 'Never mind, we'll get them in the end, we're so rich!'

"A conversation between a soldier on guard in a pillaged village and a haggard band of returning refugees: 'What! you've come back? But they haven't stopt bombarding us.' 'We know it. But one is so comfortable at home.'

"Forain contrasts the calm courage and confidence of the soldiers of the trenches with the pusillanimous anxiety of certain civilians in a snappy dialog between two of the former: 'If only they hold out!' 'Who?' 'The civilians.'

"And he indicates the virile rôle being played by religion in the following: A couple of soldiers observe an officer plunged deep in a book. 'He'll know his military manual by heart,' says one of them banteringly. 'His manual?' retorts the other. 'It's his breviary.'

"Two sharpshooters, flat on their stomachs, are picking off the enemy: 'You never miss, Abbé.' 'That doesn't prevent me from praying for them.'"

A kind of Salon Carré, Mr. Sanborn says, is created by grouping in one room with Forain the work of Poulbot, Hermann-Paul, and Willette:

"Hermann-Paul is not an artist of the same caliber as Forain. Concise and incisive in a more than ordinary degree, he is still less so than the master. . . . . .

"He evokes the *Lusitania* outrage thus:

"Europe, who is making entries upon the pages of a big ledger in an office, the walls of which are lined with shelves of

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judicial documents, says to France and Britain, who are presenting her the model of a ship:

"'What are you bringing me now? Ah! the *Lusitania*. Put it there on the middle shelf between Louvain and the children's hands.'

"And he enunciates with pleasantry a profound truth in making a sturdy *poilu* reply to a comrade who inquires what his business was before the war:

"'I was a neurasthénique.'

"The *gosses* of Poulbot, known and beloved of all France (tho they have yet, I fancy, to acquire a transatlantic reputation), are infinitely pathetic. One need not be the least bit sentimental to feel his eyes dimmed at sight of them. They are profound, without, of course, being aware of the fact, and their reflections on life are alike amusingly true to child nature and appallingly true to human nature. They are of the same breed (the breed of street sparrows) as the *Gavroche* of Victor Hugo's 'Les Misérables,' and their language (the slang of the working classes) is of a sort of which it is next to impossible to render the savor in translation. The *gosses* Poulbot presents to us this year are mainly those of the districts ravaged by the invaders.

"A little girl, with her right arm in a sling, is kneeling and praying before a wee bit of a grave surmounted with a wee bit of a cross. Two other children, obviously awestricken, watch her from a discreet distance. One of them whispers:

"'Sssh! It's her hand.'

"On the edge of a burning village, a grotesquely attired small boy follows with anxious, half-averted gaze the departure of a couple of frightful-looking *Boches*. 'Lucky for me,' he soliloquizes, 'my overcoat's too big—they hain't seen my hands!'

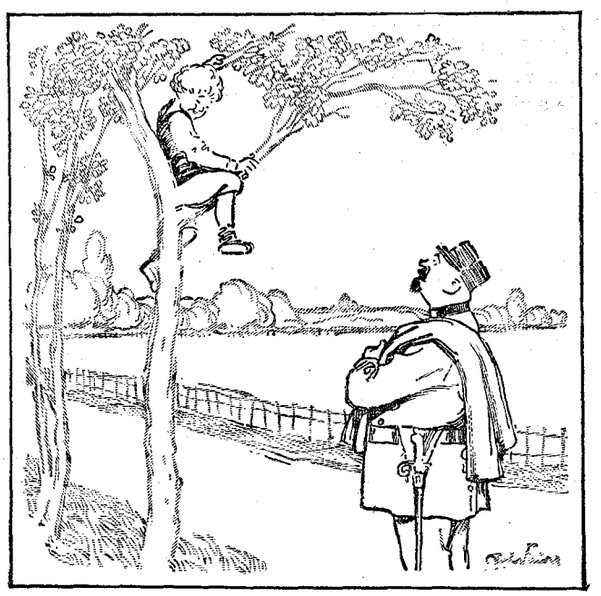
"A veritable little mother (a girl of seven or eight with a baby in her arms and a small brother at her side) scrutinizes uncomprehendingly a boy of the pinafore age, minus a leg, who is hobbling painfully past on crutches. The little mother exclaims:

"'Ain't they got no kids, then, the *Boches?*'

"In the background, the flag of a sinking English ship. In the foreground, a baby tossed by the waves. Title: 'The Massacre of the Innocents.' Text, the single word, 'Maman!'

"Several *Boches* watch a little girl minister to the wants of a wounded comrade. 'Let her give him a drink of water first,' says one of them; 'we can kill her afterward.'

"A big *Boche* is stalking away from a village he has helped to pillage with a little boy in his clutches. The little boy, more concerned over his failure to do an errand with which he had



"What are you doing there?"
"Oh, getting a front seat for the victory parade.'
—Sketch by Abel Faivre.

been entrusted than over his own fate, and not a little proud of his adventure, cries out to his sister:

"'Run, tell mama I'm prisoner of war with the milk-can!'

"Here and there Poulbot allows himself to be just simply mischievous.

"Recalling the venerable tradition of French childdom that babies are to be found under cabbages, he makes a child in a cabbage-patch say to her companions: 'What if we should find a little *Boche?*'"

Willette shows designs of the *poilu*, the muddy and tattered soldier with bristling beard. One with bandaged eye, arm in sling, swaddled leg, stands before a marble Apollo of the Louvre.

"Run and tell mother that I'm taken a prisoner of war, I and all my pail of milk!" —Another of Poulbot's sketches.

Apollo says: "You are handsomer than I; it is the verdict of the Victory of Samothrace." Also

"He pays his respects to the 'French neutrals' in this retort of a *poilu* to a ward-heeler type (standing on a foot-stove) who complains of the length of the war.

"'You're right, civilian, but we shouldn't have let the enemy take root in our country for a little matter of forty-four years.'

"And to the foreign neutrals, in this allegory:

"France, with her foot on the chest of prostrate Germany, stands ready, sword in hand, to deal the death-blow. Italy, Spain, Holland, and the United States remonstrate, 'Arrête, Gallia! ne lui fais pas son affaire; à lui qui fait—la nôtre!' (a play upon words which may be loosely and lamely paraphrased: 'Stop, Gallia! Don't settle the hash of him who provides us with—ours!')"

Stienlen, a Swiss long domiciled in France, is master of an art which is "a veritable Gospel of Pity." He has "fathomed the depths of human suffering," and his "entire career has been consecrated to the downtrodden and opprest." He now portrays the sufferings of the unmobilized victims of the conflict:

"It is not long since I talked with the sister of a woman of an invaded province who was employed by the *Boches*, along with other people of her village, to protect them from their adversaries. 'They pretend we're not chivalrous,' cynically observes a *Boche* officer, 'and yet we take the greatest pains to make way for the ladies.' The French soldiers called out to this living rampart to lie down, in order not to obstruct their fire; but they were quite unable to do so, because their drivers prodded them from behind with their bayonets (as elephant-drivers prod their pachyderms) and stood ready to impale them on the slightest manifestation of resistance or of ruse. Thus, from the rear and from the front alike death menaced them.

"*Boches*, in the background, are brutally pushing old men, women, and children before them. A mother endeavors to shield a babe in arms, while two toddlers huddle into her skirts. Other women and several girls vainly try to recoil, with gestures of horror. An old man wards off with uplifted arm the butt of a *Boche* musket, while other old men, whose visages are unruffled, display the stoical courage of the early Christian martyrs face to face with the wild beasts of the arena. . . . . .

"Willette also offers chronicles of frightfulness: a project for a stained-glass window including a rose window of the Reims Cathedral after the bombardment; the butchery by the *Boches* of a seven-year-old boy, because he threatened them with a toy gun, entitled 'Un Brave,' and accompanied by the line 'They use their powder on the sparrows'; and the crucifixion of a child at Cernay."

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LEST WE FORGET BELGIUM

THE BEST OF US may come to feel a weariness in well-doing when the appeals are large and continuous. Nations more remote than Belgium present demands upon our pity and help exceeding in insistence even hers, so it has been claimed by some. But the million and a half destitute Belgians remaining in their homeland have still to be kept alive by the work of the National Committee of Relief, and funds for this work must continue to flow. Mr. G. K. Chesterton thinks the best way of preventing any possible neglect of so great a matter is "to repeat once more the great truths upon which rested the whole original claim, not so much on our sympathy as on our common honesty." This he does in a letter to several prominent British newspapers, and does with so much vigor and literary skill as to be their own excuse for the reiteration of what he calls "four truisms, all toweringly self-evident":

"First, of course, the mere badness of the story is almost too big to be held in the mind. There have been stories of a woman or a child actually robbed of reason for life by the mere ocular shock of some revolting cruelty done in their presence. There was really a danger of something of the kind paralyzing our protest against the largest and, by the help of God, the last of the crimes of the Prussian kings. The onlookers might have been struck into a sort of gibbering imbecility and even amiability by the full and indefensible finality of the foul stroke. We had no machine that could measure the stunning directness of the blow from hell. We could hardly realize an enormous public act which the actor did not wish to excuse, but only to execute. Yet such an act was the occupation of Belgium; almost the only act in history for which there was quite simply and literally nothing to be said. Bad history is the whole basis of Prussia, but even in bad history the Prussians could find no precedent and no palliation, and the more intelligent Prussians did not try. A few were so feeble-minded as to say they had found dangerous documents in Brussels, as if what they had done could possibly be excused by things they did not know when they did it. This almost piteous lapse in argument was, however, covered up by the cleverer Prussians as quickly as might be. They preferred to stand without a rag of reason on them than with such a rag as that. Before we come to the monstrous material suffering there is in the existing situation an abstract unreason, nay, an abstract insanity, which the brain of man must not bear. A nightmare must not abide to the end. The tiniest trace of Prussian victory that remains will make us think of something which is not to be thought of, of something like the victory of the beasts over mankind."

In the second place, he continues, and to the English mind a matter of immediate concern, "this murder has been done upon a people of such proximity and familiarity that there can not be any mistake about the matter":

"There is some shadowy justification for the comparative indifference to the wrongs of very remote peoples; for it is not easy for us to guess how much slavery shocks a negro or cannibalism a cannibal. But the innkeepers and shopkeepers of Ostend felt exactly as the innkeepers and shopkeepers of Dover would feel. We have to imagine a prehistoric cruelty coming suddenly upon a scene which was civilized and almost commonplace. Imagine tigers breaking out of the Zoological Gardens and eating all the people in Albany Street; imagine Red Indians exhibited at Olympia scalping every passerby from that place to Hammersmith Broadway; imagine Jack the Ripper crowned King of Whitechapel and conducting his executions in broad daylight outside the Tube station at Aldgate; imagine as much as you can of what is violent and contradictory in an overturn of all modern life by troglodytes; and you are still falling short of the fearful Belgian scene in that familiar Belgian scenery. It is idle to talk of exaggerations and misrepresentations about a case so close to us. Chinese tortures may not be quite so fantastic as travelers tell us; Siberia may not be so desolate as its fugitives say it is; but we could no more invent such a massacre in Belgium than we could a massacre in Balham. The things of shameless shame that have been done are something worse than prodigies, worse than nightmares, worse than devilries; they are facts.

Thirdly, this people we have heard of daily have endured this unheard-of thing, and endured it for us. There are countless cases for compassion among the bewildering and heartrending by-products of the war; but this is not a case for compassion. This is a case for that mere working minimum of a sense of honor that makes us repay a poor man who has advanced his last penny to post a letter we have forgotten to stamp. In this respect Belgium stands alone; and the claims even of other Allies may well stand aside till she is paid to the uttermost farthing. There has been self-sacrifice everywhere else; but it was self-sacrifice of individuals, each for his own country; the Servian dying for Servia, or the Italian for Italy. But the Belgian did not merely die for Belgium, Belgium died for Europe. Not only was the soldier sacrificed for the nation; the nation was sacrificed for mankind. It is a sacrifice which is, I think, quite unique even among Christians; and quite inconceivable among pagans. If we even privately utter a murmur, or even privately grudge a penny for binding the wounds of so solitary and exceptional a martyr, we ourselves shall be something almost as solitary and exceptional. We shall, perhaps, be nearest to the state of that unspeakable sociologist who persuaded his wife to partake of a simultaneous suicide, and then himself cheerfully lived on."

Finally, and fourthly:

"If there be any one on this earth who does not find the final success of such crime more than the mind can bear; if there be any one who does not feel it as the more graphic since it walks among the tramway-lines and lamp-posts of a life like our own; if there be any one who does not feel that to be caught napping about Belgium is like being caught robbing one's mother on her death-bed; there still remains a sort of brutal compassion for bodily pain, which has been half admitted here and there, even by the oppressors themselves. If we do not do a great deal more even than we have already done, it may yet be said of us that we left it to the very butchers of this nation to see that it did not bleed to death."

A TURNCOAT SON OF BRITAIN

ONE of the "strangest phenomena of the war" is declared by H. Collinson Owen to be the anti-English bitterness of one of England's own sons. "Herr" Houston Stewart Chamberlain, we are told, is "the bearer of a good name, the son of good people"; he renounced England as his country after marrying the eldest daughter of Richard Wagner, the composer, and is the author of what has been regarded a monumental work, "The Foundations of the Nineteenth Century," of which the Kaiser is said to have taken 80,000 copies. Since the war broke out, "one seems to hear him groaning, 'I have one hate and one alone—England,'" says Mr. Owen. The vials of his wrath are, moreover, poured forth through the medium of the pages of *The North American Review*, and, declares Mr. Owen, the article is of a nature "which for sheer malevolence and misrepresentation stands exceedingly high in a form of literature in which Germany leads the world." Indeed, the act of *The Review* in even publishing the article is stigmatized by the writer in the London *Standard* as "amazing" and "unneutral," "for the article is so manifestly and villainously false that it is lending open support to Germany's subterranean campaign in America to publish it."

Mr. Chamberlain writes at length upon the transformation that English character has undergone in the change from an agricultural life to a devotion to "trade, industry, and, above all, the material accumulation of wealth." He proceeds, in *The Review:*

"A deep-going change of character in the population is connected with this turn of affairs which has so completely changed the life and soul of the Englishman. The England of old had been able to enjoy the priceless treasure of an absolute immunity against a foe from without, and, as already shown, it had waged its wars with alien troops. For this reason agriculture and country life flourished and—as the old poets sang and modern scientists with their statistics prove—not only were the proprietors more prosperous than to-day, but also the small leaseholders and the laborers. England was known throughout all Europe for its comfort and its 'merriness.' A traveler of the fifteenth century observes that the English are less plagued by hard work than most people; lead a more refined life and dedicate themselves to spiritual interests. Another praises their

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incomparable 'courtesy.' But all that has changed. As to the 'spiritual interests' in the England of to-day I have something to say in my essay on 'German Liberty.' But so far as 'merry old England' is concerned—and who does not love its fine flower as given to us by Shakespeare and Walter Scott from the spacious ages of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth?—this same England began to vanish, at first gradually, then with amazing rapidity, but always in direct proportion to, tho in inverse ratio with, the development of its overseas commerce and industry. The novels of the eighteenth century retain this atmosphere in a kind of sultry and eery afterglow; the genius of Dickens shows it lighting up the hearts of a few naive and twisted souls wavering toward death—between caricature and a melancholy insight into their own unreal and shadowy destiny. To-day the last trace has vanished; to-day England has nothing to show of geniality, nor broad, good-natured humor, nor gaiety—so far as the national life is concerned. All is haste, money, noise, pomp, vulgarity, ostentation, arrogance, envy. Who does not recall the beautiful old English Christmas garnished with palm-branches and mistletoe under which innocent kisses were stolen? Thirty years ago no Englishman could have been lured from his home on this day; to-day the restaurants of London are bespoken weeks in advance; family jostles family at thousands of tables. An orgy of drinking, eating, and noise ensues, until midnight sounds, when there is an outburst in unison of some trivial gutter-song, or the obnoxious and tiresome 'For He's a Jolly Good Fellow.' After which the tables are cleared away and young men and women abandon themselves to violent and promiscuous negro-dances, while their elders play bridge in adjoining rooms. I believe no sane Englishman will dispute my word when I declare: 'Once we were merry; we are merry no more.'

"It is my absolute conviction that this catastrophe, this complete destruction of English gaiety, English wisdom, and English honesty (for this, too, was once proverbial), is to be ascribed to the circumstance that a people whose social fabric was thus like a house divided against itself were suddenly abandoned or seduced into a devotion to war, trade, and piracy. All culture—religion, education, art, arms, law, social customs—must, if it is to penetrate the entire nation, have as its postulate a unity among the people so that the humblest citizen may share in it. It is needless to point out how fully this condition is fulfilled in Germany. In England we find nothing of the sort. No sooner was the worthy Anglo-Saxon peasant converted into a freebooter than we behold the 'blond beast,' as Nietzsche saw it in his immeasurable dream; and no sooner had the 'refined' nobles of the fifteenth century lost their 'spiritual interests' and begun to lust after gold than the heartless slave-dealer stood revealed—a creature distinguished from the Spanish robber merely through his hypocrisy. There is no human type more brutal than the brutal Englishman, for brutality forms the very basis of his being. He may not be evil at heart; he may be frank, energetic, and courageous. But he is submerged in an Ethiopian ignorance; he has never undergone the discipline of obedience and reverence; he knows of no other ideal than that of 'fighting his way through.' As is nearly always the case, this crudity has gradually saturated almost the entire nation from the bottom to the very top. Some fifty years ago it was considered *infra dig.* for a member of the aristocracy to devote himself to manufacture, trade, or finance. To-day the head of the oldest and greatest house of Scotland, a brother-in-law of the King himself, is a banker."

In retort Mr. Owen turns to remind "Herr" Chamberlain of Belgium and "the waters off Queenstown thick with the drowning women and babies of the *Lusitania*," which he omits to mention. He reviews a few more of "Herr" Chamberlain's charges:

"He taunts us with being an unwarlike nation: 'Even to-day the larger part of the Regular British Army consists of Celtic Irishmen and Celtic Scots; the real Englishman enlists but seldom.' We have never yet fought our own battles: 'In England's battles of the past Englishmen may have borne the command, but the armies consisted of foreign mercenaries, chiefly German.' He forgets, surely, that his adopted countrymen love dearly to dub us as mercenaries. And he does not even see, so German is he, that he is paying us a high compliment when he says that 'England has never by force of arms undertaken wars of conquest.'"

"Herr" Chamberlain's offense, in Mr. Owen's eyes, must be shared by America, since it gives him the chance to commit it. It passes "one's comprehension," declares Mr. Owen, that "a sober publication like *The North American Review* should publish such a passage as this":

"And, behold, with modern England we find ready to hand the modern English statesman. For Sir Edward Grey is precisely a man of this caliber. For years he has assumed the chair at conferences for the preservation of peace—in order that the well-planned war might find no obstacle in its way; for years he has sought a *rapprochement* with Germany—in order that the honorable German statesmen and diplomatists might not suspect the war of annihilation that was being prepared. The German Emperor had almost succeeded at the last moment in avoiding the danger of war, but Grey, the anointed apostle of peace, knew how to play his cards so that the cataclysm became inevitable.

ANOTHER SPECIMEN FROM THE HUMORISTS' EXHIBITION.
The return of the victorious French, as imagined by A. Willette.

"And yet he is able to manipulate events in such a fashion that Germany, out of her dire necessity—for now all men may perceive how otherwise she would have been utterly lost—is forced to violate this alleged neutrality. For the first time in the history of the world the entire English fleet is mobilized—this at the beginning of July, and ostensibly for a sort of harmless inspection by the King. Precisely at the very time arranged for the assassination of Francis Ferdinand a friendly visit of battle-ships to Kiel is arranged, for other attempts to spy out the defenses of that harbor had not succeeded. Such to-day is political England—precisely as Burke had predicted it would become: a nation of dissemblers, forgers, liars, and cheats."

Free speech and a free press, even, have its limitation, according to Mr. Owen, who lectures Colonel Harvey roundly for printing this criticism of England. He protests:

"Surely the editor of *The North American Review* knows that England did not arrange for the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, even tho he may incline to the strange belief that 'the German Emperor had almost succeeded at the last moment in avoiding the danger of war.' As a matter of sober fact we may presume that the editor of *The Review* knows exactly how barren of truth and how highly charged with malevolence and lies are the wild outpourings of 'Herr' Chamberlain."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

WHAT THE WOMEN CAN DO

IF AMERICAN WOMEN wish to render "a peace-time service to the State comparable only to the Red-Cross service in time of war," let them organize suburban charity endeavor on the basis of team-work. This is the counsel of a woman writer in *The Survey* (New York), who calls attention to the fact that while "the larger cities of the country, waking up to the chaotic condition of their reforms and charities, have been having themselves organized and 'surveyed,'" the suburbs, "individually and generically, go unsurveyed." Altho women's societies raise and dispense millions of dollars a year for children and sick people, we read, and other millions for churches, some millions of the total are "wasted" and some "worse than wasted." There is no team-work in the spending and no "plan toward an ultimate end." To make clear the contention, the writer instances communities where child-labor in glass-mills and silk-mills is "the merest commonplace." Here we find that $3,000 annually is expended in nursing sick mill-hands, giving Christmas dinners, and the like. Now, says the *Survey* writer, the $3,000 is wasted because it leaves no lasting effect, and "it is all to spend over again the next year." On the other hand, if the same money had been invested in "a market-house to make connections between buyer and farm-wagon so as to give the mill-hand's family more and better food for his wages, the town would be one step further along toward a sensible conduct of its affairs." Or if the $3,000 had been spent by an intelligent poor-board, "maintenance could have been given to some case of incipient disease in time, and the ounce of prevention would have proved the pound of cure." Again, if $10,000 had been spent in prosecution of the "wilful employer of baby workers" the sum would have been well spent. Returning, however, to the more practicable figure of $3,000 per year, the writer claims that if this sum were used "to provide some wholesome, democratic, desirable place of amusement for working boys and girls of the suburb, the town would save amazingly on the court-costs and community-costs of juvenile crime."

The suburban region tributary to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., with its twenty-one boroughs, one third-class city, and seven or eight large townships, is cited by the writer as typical of thousands of mining-villages and mill-towns north of Mason and Dixon's line. Therefore, this region is held up as an example of the opportunities that await concerted action by intelligent modern charity-workers. We read:

"In the Wilkes-Barre district, the suburban towns need no one thing so terribly, so dangerously, as amusements. Recreation young people will have, even if they go short of food and fire and sleep to buy it. Especially is there a demand for five-cent and ten-cent amusements for evenings, something as democratic as the moving-picture shows, but with more air and more chance for visiting, talk, and laughter. Amateur theatricals, singing societies, band concerts, midsummer waterside sports with races, outdoor fairs and markets, even by moonlight—any of these the joint efforts of all the women's aid societies of a suburb could push to a lively success.

"Why should not a civic club, for instance, own the best nicklet in a little town, show the best pictures to be had, set a standard of ventilation and cleanliness, and make money on the business? The advertising opportunities of a thriving picture-show are just beginning to be appreciated; some day the nicklets will take the place of the saloons in Pennsylvania's industrial districts as seed-beds and forcing-frames for local political booms; and for popularizing health propaganda, they've already proved themselves a masterly agency. If local women's societies would determinedly bind themselves to cooperation . . . a civic club might put itself on a financial footing quite different from the alms-begging, penny-picking drudgery of the aid societies, and manage its town work really as a business, with a credit-balance showing always on the bank-book."

But the most immediate need in the line of amusement, we read, is to provide "good, cheap dancing-places." Every little settlement of the suburbs has "at least one undesirable dance-hall, if not actually a bad one." At the same time the foreign element of these localities is held up to our clearer vision when the writer says:

"Among the foreign groups in the mining-towns, the Austrian-born and Russian-born nationalities settle solidly by neighborhoods; their dancing is generally done, each nationality by itself, and in halls rented from saloon-keepers of their own people. Committees of young men manage these undertakings, and mothers and fathers patronize them almost equally with their grown sons and daughters; kegs of beer are generally retailed by the committee from a table at the foot of the hall, so that the occasion is relatively 'dry' or superabundantly 'wet' at the discretion of the committee; and very late hours are customary.

"But uncouth as the bearing and appearance of these dancers may be to strange American eyes, and sinister as is the interpretation often placed by outsiders upon the fact of a fifteen-minute intermission between dances, these balls are in most instances perfectly respectable affairs, quite neighborhood and tribal matters, and by no means lax in observance of the proprieties. Beginning to dance at seven and keeping it up till two, when every soul at the ball, fiddlers and all, has done a nine-hour day-shift to-day in mine or mill, and will do a nine-hour day-shift to-morrow, the patrons of the occasion find fifteen-minute intervals between spins no more than reasonable leisure. A Slovak or Polish neighborhood ball in a Pennsylvania town is not to be interpreted by the customs of the Bowery or San Juan Hill."

Because they have "too much New York in their eye," we are informed by the writer, casual reporters or sociologists frequently do not see things rightly in their observation of the immigrants of our coal-fields. Yet the real danger to the young in their craving to dance is stated as follows:

"It is the cheap mixed dance of the English-speaking people of a town which the sensible foreign mothers dread for their girls and boys, and which the Scotch, Welsh, English, and Yankee mothers never look in upon or supervise. These public affairs take place in the smallest hamlets, are a money-making speculation on the part of a shadowy somebody of no financial standing; and are visited, the police permitting, by flying squadrons of cadets, street-walkers, and riffraff from any of the larger towns within twenty miles. Patronage of this latter sort is all too apt to entail visits to near-by saloons by parties of men and girls under the leadership of some of the strangers, and a decided letting-down of the social restraint that existed before their coming. This is putting the case mildly.

"Denouncing the bad dance-hall achieves precisely nothing but the waste of valuable 'hot air.' There must be competition, competition upward. The problem is quite as much one of manners and social sanctions as it is of morals; of enthusiasm and glamour and young energy and best dresses and new neckties and collars, as it is of the temperance-question. It is a well-founded human problem, not a situation dug up by reformers for professional exercise.

"And as it is a social problem, it is peculiarly women's problem; for women set the social patterns of a community in amusement-matters.

"If what is true of the Wilkes-Barre district is true of all the industrial towns of the North to-day, women's societies the country over have an unparalleled opportunity for constructive work. The amusements of all the little towns waiting to be energized, controlled, made over, multiplied tenfold! With

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team-work in poor-relief, team-work in the nursing of the sick—enough, at any rate, to prevent the waste of effort and meddlesome overlapping from which we suffer now—women ought to have a margin of energy left."

WAR'S BLOW TO MILITARISM

THE DANGER OF PEACE, especially of a long peace-period, is that it propagates militarists. Such is the contention of a writer in the London *Times*, who says that he doubts "whether there are any honest militarists now left in Europe." At the same time he scores the pacifist for his "holier-than-thou" attitude. That war is wicked the militarist knows as well as his peace-loving fellow citizen. War is the result of the "greediness and blindness and want of faith" of our whole society. But if the pacifist is "shocked by war," was he shocked "by those sins of peace that have made war possible"? On the other hand, this observer tells us that the dulness of peaceful years irks the militarist. He craves the excitement of war, believing it will "cure his dulness." Of course, "he must find a high moral justification" for his desire. Therefore he argues that war has been "ordained by God as a means of purifying and uplifting the human race." He avers that war eliminates the unfit, when, in truth, it eliminates the fit.

War, says the militarist, "encourages heroism and self-sacrifice." But, as this writer bitingly observes, "so does pestilence"; yet he does admit that in conditions of health and happiness we have not the opportunity to practise certain virtues which are called upon when circumstances are quite the reverse. Nevertheless, "except in this one matter of war, no one suggests that we should invite calamities so that we may become more virtuous." If the militarist only stopt to think he would see that there is no sound reason why he should distinguish war from any other calamity. In his desire for excitement, however, he does not think at all except that war is "more exciting than any other calamity." But after one year of the strife, the militarist discovers that "war has its dulness no less than peace." What is more, "it is the dulness of the war, more perhaps than all its horrors, that is converting the militarists." If the latter are to survive the actual test of war it must be a "very short and victorious" one, like that of 1870—not like that of 1914.

To turn then to the pacifists, we are reminded that "they are a part of the nation in peace . . . and they can not cease to be a part of it when it goes to war." Moreover, war does not result "only because a few madmen or criminals plan it, nor even because some diplomatists bungle secretly." Our whole society, "in its greediness and blindness and want of faith," is responsible for this war, "if Europe at large is at all responsible," the writer explains, adding that—

"Men are able to reconcile themselves to the bloody conflicts of war only because they have consented to the slower and more silent, but not less pitiless, conflicts of peace. The pacifist is shocked by war, but has he been shocked by those sins of peace that have made war possible? The militarist is right when he says that war is part of the struggle for life. It is indeed a *reductio ad absurdum* of the struggle for life, showing us that when we regard ourselves as animals we become animals without animal wisdom and continence. But has the pacifist, more than the rest of us, tried to mitigate the struggle for life in peace; has he refused to profit by it? If not, he has no right to say that he is not playing the game of our society when it comes to war. We are all threatened by a common danger now, the danger of a doctrine, which the Germans have carried further than the rest of us, which for them is the doctrine of the whole nation in its dealings with other nations; but elsewhere too it has been the doctrine of individuals in their dealings with other individuals. Behind the sin of Germany is the sin of all the world, as it is behind the sin of the criminal; but for that very reason Germany, like the criminal, must be restrained. If she is not she will turn all nations into criminals, as the criminal, if not restrained, would turn all men into criminals. The pacifist must not deny this in one case and accept it in the other. If he would let Germany do as she pleases he must be ready to let the criminal do as he pleases. He can not, at one point, suddenly demand that the world should behave as if it were sinless and had not to deal with any consequences of sin. He himself is a sinner like the rest of us, and with us must face the crimes produced by our common sin, whether they be crimes of an individual or of a nation.'

THOSE ANGELS AT MONS

NO PHENOMENON of religious psychology has of recent times been so wide-spread and marked in its results as the reputed incident of the "angels of Mons." The story of angelic appearance and participation in that engagement in Belgium, saving the British force from annihilation, has been told in these pages. But what is especially remarkable is the diversity of opinion in England regarding the story. "To many thousands of people unshakable evidence of the objective reality of the phenomena which are stated to have occurred would almost compensate for the horrors of the war itself," declares *The Christian Commonwealth* (London) in a long editorial. "It would strengthen their religious faith, which has been greatly weakened by the war, and would reenforce belief in the justice of the cause for which so many men fell during that magnificent retreat and almost miraculous recovery on the banks of the Marne." On the other hand, we are told that there are "constitutional skeptics and many serious students and religious teachers who would regard it as an intellectual disaster if such a story gained general credence." Because—

"They fear a return of superstition. It has, indeed, been said that democratic liberty in Europe would be dearly purchased at the price of a revival of belief in angels, supernatural interventions, and miracles. We can easily believe, however, that there are multitudes of reasonable and intelligent men and women to whom these stories appeal, as they do to us, not as evidence of a naive and childlike disposition to believe in signs and wonders—and to imagine them if they do not spontaneously appear—but as evidence of the persistent desire to identify our human concerns with some larger purpose and meaning. These stories prove that man is essentially religious, even if they do not prove that religion finds an objective sanction in them. They testify to the natural mysticism of the natural man, who must bring God into his affairs, and who derives a peculiar spiritual satisfaction from stories which still await satisfactory demonstration of their objective truth."

The Mons story, says the writer in recapitulation of much already printed, "presents a curious mixture of circumstantial statement that might conceivably be true and of literary fancy that is admittedly fiction":

"Mr. Ralph Shirley, editor of *The Occult Review*, has assembled all the relevant data in a little pamphlet entitled 'The Warrior Angels at Mons.' He is obliged to begin with the literary fiction. On September 29 of last year, Mr. Arthur Machen, a well-known Fleet Street journalist, wrote in the London *Evening News* a story called 'The Bowmen,' since published in book-form with other legends of the war. Mr. Machen quite frankly declares that his story was pure fiction; it describes the experience of a British soldier who finds himself one of a thousand comrades holding a salient during the retreat from Mons, and trying to stem the advance of ten thousand German infantry. The British know that their position is hopeless, but they mean to hold that salient. In the fighting one of the soldiers remembers the motto that appears on all the plates at the vegetarian restaurant in St. Martin's Lane, '*Adsit Anglis Sanctus Georgius!*' (May St. George be a present help to England!). He utters the prayer mechanically, and instantly falls into a waking vision. In that vision he sees the spirits of the old English bowmen, who come to the succor of the soldiers: their arrows darken the air as they shoot, and the Germans melt before them. This is Mr. Machen's story, and in reply to an inquiry from Mr. Shirley he has stated quite plainly that it had no foundation outside his own fancy; in fact, much of his time since has been taken up

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in printing and publishing denials that his narrative was founded on fact."

But the stories, Mr. Shirley discovers, were widely current in France at the actual time of the retreat from Mons, nearly a month before the journalist published his story:

"We select typical narratives, not all of them from Mr. Shirley's pamphlet. A lance-corporal, subsequently wounded and now in an English hospital, told his nurse of his experience on or about August 28; he declares that he saw in midair 'a strange light,' which became brighter until he could discern three shapes, 'one in the center having what looked like outspread wings; the other two were not so large, but were quite plainly distinct from the center one. They appeared to have a long, loose-hanging garment of a golden tint, and they were above the German line facing us.' Other men, he asserts, saw the vision. In other narratives the luminous cloud is always mentioned, and it is said in one that bright objects seemed to be moving in the cloud: 'The moment it appeared the German onslaught received a check. The horses could be seen rearing and plunging, and ceased to advance.'

"One of the most circumstantial stories is that of Private Robert Cleaver (No. 10515), of the 1st Cheshire Regiment, who made deposition on oath before Mr. George S. Hazlehurst, a magistrate in the county of Flint, on August 20 of this year. He stated: 'I personally was at Mons and saw the vision of angels with my own eyes.' His story, recorded by Mr. Hazlehurst, is that things were at the blackest with our troops, who were lying down for cover behind tufts of grass when the vision came between them and the German cavalry: 'He described it as a "flash,"' says Mr. Hazlehurst. 'I asked him if the angels were mounted or winged. He could say no more than that the appearance was as a "flash." The cavalry horses rushed in all directions and were disorganized; the charge frittered away, but it was quite sufficient to turn the German cavalry.' Rev. A. A. Boddy, vicar of All Saints', Sunderland, who lately returned from the front, declares that he has had several opportunities of investigating the stories. The evidence, he says, tho not always direct, was remarkably cumulative, and came through channels which were entitled to respect. Mr. Shirley also records an apparition of the Virgin Mary on the night before the Russians went into the battle of Augustovo in October, 1914."

None of the stories, it is pointed out, can by itself supply proof of an objective intervention of angels at Mons:

"They stand much on a level with the singular stories of 'Visions, Pre-Visions, and Miracles in Modern Times,' described by Mr. E. Howard Grey in a book bearing that title which makes its opportune appearance just now. This volume is full of details of psychic phenomena akin to the Mons stories. It records, for example, the lights in the sky seen by many people during the Welsh Revival, and contains much about predictive dreams, prophecies, visions, and various signs and wonders, associated with great political and military events, of which there is a superabundance in literature. The extraordinary frequency of such supernormal phenomena in times of crises and change is indisputable. It suggests a possible explanation which people independently persuaded of the truth of all that range of experience which the Psychical Research Society exists to investigate will not find it hard to accept. Given belief in the view stated so simply and confidently by Swedenborg—that man is so constituted that he is at the same time in the spiritual world and the natural world—and it is not difficult to imagine that in times of great spiritual exaltation men become aware of presences and powers to which in their normal lives they are strangers. Swedenborg said again, with equal simplicity and confidence, that the spiritual world is where the angels are, and the natural world is where men are: but modern psychical research has done nothing if it has not proved the interpenetration of these two worlds, and has supplied the evidence that occult forces energize within our world in ways beyond our knowing.

"The skeptic can, of course, dismiss such stories as that of the angels at Mons as mere crude superstition—which is an attitude at once unscientific and negative. That position attracts us as little as the rather pathetic position of those who seek quasilegal testimony to the existence of a spiritual world, in which our own world lies enfolded, by inviting soldiers to make affidavits in proper form. Whether supernormal manifestations were seen in the skies at Mons is, of course, a matter to be decided by eye-witnesses, and the more eye-witnesses there are the better. But we would not build our faith in a spiritual world, which is the center and source of all our life, upon documents attested in legal form. The ultimate test of the value of these stories is, not whether they can be proved to be objectively true—there is, indeed, in the desire to prove them literally true something parallel to the materialism which denies the possibility of their being true—but whether they are consonant with the conception we have framed of the universe, and whether they nourish real spiritual religion. Granted that the reports of the external appearance of angels at Mons have not been established, is it unreasonable to regard the persistence in all ages and lands of such stories and the readiness with which they are credited as witnessing to a great spiritual reality?"

TO "DRILL" AGAINST LAWLESSNESS

WRITERS in both Europe and America are looking forward to a profound modification of civic life in both continents after the war. It is not strange if some virtues of the German system would be seen to benefit nations where the spirit of individualism has in a degree turned freedom into lawlessness. *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York) quotes with approval a "thoughtful discussion of the existing and ever-increasing disregard for law in the United States," into which *The Christian Register* (Boston) weaves "a very timely analysis of the virtues of military drill as a possible corrective of this alarming tendency in these modern times." Says *The Journal:*

"No one who has traveled much will deny the truth of the *Register's* charge that 'in no other civilized country as readily and boldly as in ours will a mob gather and attack an officer of the law and set free the culprit he has arrested. Perhaps the most singular instance of law-disregarding is shown by owners and drivers of automobiles. Many of these men who lightly and laughingly speak about exceeding the speed laws are among the highest grades of citizens we have, and often are public officials, and even framers of the very laws they break.' One of the causes for this lessened regard for law, it says, may be found in our absorption each year of thousands of persons from across the sea whose chief information about this land before they came was that it was a land of freedom, and naturally they chafe under our needful restraints; but again, at the opposite end of the scale, among people who have been long rooted in this our soil, as flagrant cases of lawlessness can be found as among the newcomers from Greece, Armenia, or Russia. Such persons, often from families of distinction, are deeply blameworthy because of the example they set and even flaunt before the eyes of the simpler, plainer people. The remedy for this state of things, says *The Register*, is being sought more and more anxiously by public-spirited citizens."

The Journal welcomes the concurrence of such a religious paper as this Unitarian organ. quoting, with approval, its chief remedial measure:

"Another remedy recently brought forward, and arising from the war-conditions of our time, is the suggestion that military training of some sort, for a longer or shorter period of time, would instil into our men, especially into the younger men, a knowledge of what obedience really is. Too many of them seem to be devoid of this knowledge; but, if trained in military tactics, they would be obliged, before commanding, to learn how to obey. Obedience, prompt and for the moment unquestioning, would develop in our easy-going and often wilful youth a vein of character which is greatly needed in our nation. These are serious days. More people in our land are analyzing our national qualities and characteristics than ever in our history. If we can not only remedy our minor defects, but seriously consider how we may strengthen respect for law, civil and criminal, we shall be moving in the direction of national longevity."

The military compatriot of this religious weekly finds it "a hopeful augury of a clearer understanding soon to come among the people of the virtues of military training when a periodical of the standing in the community of this religious organ can speak in such terms of the influence upon the manhood of the country of the drill and discipline that are essential to military training." In the eyes of *The Register* there is no fear of militarism. "Greater than that fear, so foolishly held by a few, it evidently places the signs all around us of the growing indifference to law and order."

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CURRENT - POETRY

NOT always is the truest art devoted to the mightiest task. In poetry, the novice is more likely than the master to attempt an epic. And only a true poet will bring all the magic of his craft to bear on the creation of some whimsical trifle.

An excellent illustration of these truths is Mr. Arthur Guiterman's newly published book, "The Laughing Muse" (Harper & Brothers). Unashamedly frivolous in theme, the poems that fill this entertaining volume are equal in technique to any verse now written in England or America. Where, for instance, in the work of contemporary poets, can be found a lyric more musical and appealing than this?

HOMEWARD-BOUND

By Arthur Guiterman

There's a pine-built lodge in a rocky mountain glen,
In the shaggy-breasted motherland that bore me;
And the west wind calls, and I'm turning home again
To the hills where my heart is gone before me.

Where a lake laughs blue while the dipping paddles gleam
Where the wild geese are following their leader,
Where the trout leaps up from the silver of the stream
And the buck strikes his horn against a cedar.

And here is a charming fancy, most deftly phrased:

WHITE MAGIC

By Arthur Guiterman

When tree-toads trill and crickets chirr
And all the marshlands faintly ring,
A goblin flits through plumes of fir
Upon the wood-owl's velvet wing;

He fills with fern-seed, brown and dry,
His acorn pipe; when winds are whist
He lights it with a firefly—
And hillward blows the evening mist.

As a rule, humorous verse is not considered to be within the scope of this department. But there is one poem in Mr. Guiterman's book which is so true in its satire and so delicious in its fun that the gravity of these columns must, for once, be imperiled. In its way, "Strictly Germ-Proof" is as much a classic as is "The Wreck of the *Hesperus*."

STRICTLY GERM-PROOF

By Arthur Guiterman

The Antiseptic Baby and the Prophylactic Pup
Were playing in the garden when the Bunny gamboled up;
They looked upon the Creature with a loathing undisguised;
It wasn't Disinfected and it wasn't Sterilized.

They said it was a Microbe and a Hotbed of Disease;
They steamed it in a vapor of a thousand-odd degrees;
They froze it in a freezer that was cold as Banished Hope
And washed it in permanganate with carbolated soap.

In sulfureted hydrogen they steeped its wiggly ears,
They trimmed its frisky whiskers with a pair of hard-boiled shears;
They donned their rubber mittens and they took it by the hand
And 'lected it a member of the Fumigated Band.

There's not a Micrococcus in the garden where they play;
They bathe in pure iodoform a dozen times a day;
And each imbibes his rations from a Hygienic Cup,
The Bunny and the Baby and the Prophylactic Pup.

The influence of Mr. Alfred Noyes is evident in the following poem, which we take from W. K. Fleming's "Dreams and Realities" (Erskine Macdonald). It is a good influence for a young poet, and Mr. Noyes would not be ashamed to have written the third stanza. But it is difficult to justify the redundant "tears and crying" in the second line.

LADY JANE GREY

By W. K. Fleming

Cease for a moment, little heart, from memory and sighing:
How sad your world has grown to be! How full of tears and crying!
There's nothing left you, dear, at all, and no way now but dying.

So near, so far, those mornings shine, when all the spring was greening—
Your books beneath the oriel spread, and Ascham o'er you leaning—
Before they brought their tinsel gauds, and took you for your queening.

They snatched from out your childish hands your simple country posies,
And gave instead the carmined pomp, and royalty of roses—
Oh! cruel carmine barbed with thorns—oh! vengeful Tudor roses!

Look up! look up! There's sun—and sky—birds twittering and flying—
Time for one little easeful prayer—time to forget your sighing:
Then for an instant hold your breath—the Instant we call Dying.

Here is Mr. Fleming in another mood, more deliberately descriptive and contemplative. He uses his adjectives with beautiful precision—"trim Park" and "illimitable light" are memorably good.

A JUNE DAY IN HYDE PARK

By W. K. Fleming

Our London skies, with scant and misty beam,
Affirm the summer; let us walk awhile
In the trim Park, beside her decorous stream
That trails her skirts and smiles her modish smile.

But oh! for the illimitable light
On all we love—chalk-scar, and gleaming turf,
And the salt-breathing shingle, drenched and bright,
And the long splendors of the Channel surf!

It seems as if a hundred years had passed since The Literary Digest chronicled the coronation of M. Paul Fort as king of the poets of Paris. Yet it was only a few years ago. M. Fort still wears his crown, and still justifies his possession of it by making poems that touch the hearts of his compatriots. Every fortnight he publishes "Poèmes de France," and from an issue of this broadsheet the London *Westminster Gazette* has taken a poem, which it presents in an English translation. In quoting it, we regret that the translator has endeavored to rime "go" and "now," and we are suspicious of "moan" and "Argonne."

LES DERNIÈRES PENSÉES

By Paul Fort

(English Version by John Bailey)

The twilight falls, spring's softest airs wave round my head again.
What strange thing comes with them to-night? The dreams of dying men.

Hark! By the open window there, what means that rustling leaf?
A dying soldier's dying thoughts, his love and joy and grief.

Yon bell, whose sounds across the fields die slowly one by one,
A dying soldier's ears still hear its solemn-booming tone.

Another's last thoughts travel back to scenes of childish play,
To boys who roved the fields with him through many a summer day.

So near their dreams are. This sweet hour is drenched with memory.
'Tis all we ask. We would not stay our sons who fight and die.

My dying boy, whose dying eyes pass from some darkened room
To where in the old farmstead still lambs bleat and fruit-trees bloom.

You will not be the last, my boy. Others like you will come,
Come from their death-beds, to console some sorrow-stricken home.

That clock upon the chamber-wall—its dull voice seems to moan,
Dreaming of him it knew from birth now dying in Argonne.

Yes, dreams are o'er us all. Across this sweet French air to-night
The dying watch us in their dreams, more seeing than our sight.

A sailor drowns: what meets his ear from far across the land?
Some pleasant sound of dinner things set by his mother's hand.

Ah, swallows, as ye come, ye go! Life's dream is ending now
For, oh, how many! Is't to heaven that their dear last dreams go?

No. As to birds heaven's gates are closed, these dream not of the skies.
'Tis ancient homes and faces loved that float o'er dying eyes.

Their dreams fly nestward. Still they seek the vision of the known,
The loved. O dying hearts, you die in union with your own!

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THE VOICE OF THE LITTLE PEOPLES

(*Continued from page* 656)

Polandized in Galicia. Yet, notwithstanding all obstacles, this peasant race of ours in a short constitutional life in Austria-Hungary not only held its own there, but became a beacon-light for the Ukrainians in Russia and a menace before which despotic Russia began to tremble. This explains why the sympathies of the Ukrainians are with Austria-Hungary and against Russia, and that they are right Russia herself has proved to the satisfaction of the whole world by her efforts to exterminate the Ukrainians during her short occupation of Galicia."

As examples of the sentiment of the people of Finland, we may quote two papers, one, a Lutheran religious organ, the *Amerikan Suometair*, of Hancock, Mich., which admits that the sympathy of its readers with Germany arises more from cultural than from political reasons:

"The sympathies of our readers are somewhat divided between Russia and Germany, but taken as a whole we can say with good reason that the sympathies of the Finns in this war are leaning more strongly to the side of Germany than to that of Russia and its allies. . . . For our own part, we are of the opinion that the victory of Germany would also be the victory of Occidental civilization—even to England and France—as Russian supremacy would mean a menace to both culture and the spread of democracy."

The *New Yorkin Uutiset* takes a somewhat different attitude, and remarks that the Finns, while loving Russia little, love Germany even less:

"The people of Finland have no love for the Russian bureaucracy, but they have seen too many good examples of German methods in Poland to hope for anything from that country. So long as Finland does not become a fighting-ground our people have no reason seriously to take sides in the conflict. Of course, there are some of our people whose hatred of Russia gets the better of their judgment, who loudly proclaim that Finland should help Germany and get its independence as a reward. But the majority of our people are sensible enough to oppose such a course."

Lithuanian opinion, we learn from the editor of the Boston *Keleivis*, is dependent on political views. He writes of this subject-race of the Czar:

"The conservative element—the clerical and nationals—favor the cause of Russia, for the Russian people, whose culture is inferior to that of the Lithuanians, are easier adversaries. . . . The progressive element—the Socialists and radicals and the Prussian Lithuanians—are on the side of Germany, as Russia has always been the oppressor of progress and liberty. . . . Had the struggle been between Germany and Russia alone, the sympathies of the Lithuanian people would have been decidedly pro-German, but since France, England, and Italy are on the side of Russia, many of our people fear that a Teutonic victory would amount to a world-domination, and for that reason cast their sympathies with the cause of the Allies."

The editor of the Scranton *Laisvoji Mintis* expresses similar opinions, but says that the Nationalists look for absolute independence rather than autonomy under Russian suzerainty. He thinks that if the Lithuanians were forced to make a choice between Russia and Germany, it would be extremely difficult at present to tell whether they would prefer the hammer or the anvil:

"The Lithuanians have suffered through the ages from German oppression—I have only to remind you of the fate of the Old Prussians and of the Germanization of the Lithuanians in East Prussia. They have, however, suffered no less from Russia. For example, from 1864 to 1904 they were prohibited from printing even a prayer-book in their own language."

The Brooklyn *Vienybes Lietuwninku* refuses to take sides at all, on the ground that both Russia and Germany have been equally oppressive. But the editor of the Lawrence *Tarka* thinks that "the majority of Lithuanians are inclined to throw in their lot with Russia, because constitutional freedom is inevitable after the war," and he holds that the Germanization of Lithuanians would be most successfully accomplished were the Teutonic arms to be successful. Similar expressions come from the Chicago *Lietuva:*

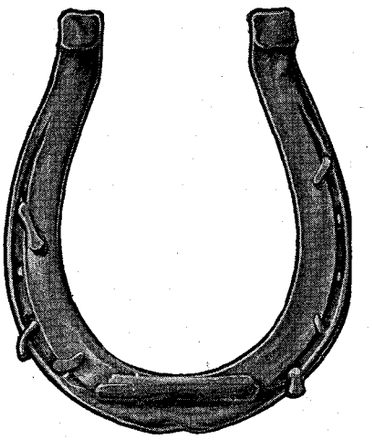
"Out of two bad propositions, one very naturally selects that which is less bad. This is the reason in a nutshell why the Lithuanians as a whole are overwhelmingly on the side of Russia and her allies. Lithuania is parceled out between Germany and Russia, and both of them did their best to exterminate this once powerful, but now almost forgotten, nation. Germany did the job better, and in a nice, *kultur*-like manner almost succeeded in obliterating the Lithuanians in East Prussia. To be sure, Russia's hand toward us has not been fatherly or tender, and oppressions have been many and hard. None the less, we are siding with Russia because our national future promises to be brighter in the event of the final victory of the Allies and Russia."

Turning to the Polish papers, we find a certain reluctance among many influential organs to express a decided opinion one way or the other. The *Gazeta Buffaloska* merely remarks, "We are neutral," but another influential Polish paper, the Buffalo *Dziennik Dla Wszystkich*, says that—

"We Poles would like to see the most disastrous defeat inflicted on all the foes of Poland, such robber nations as Russia, Prussia, and Austria, for it is only then, after the absolute defeat and exhaustion of these foes, that the Polish nation may hope for independence and her reestablishment as a sovereign State."

The organ of the Polish National Council of America, the Chicago *Free Poland*, claims to be entirely neutral. Its editor writes:

"*Free Poland* is a semimonthly devoted to telling the truth about Poland and her people, and its policy is neutral. Of the sixty leading articles published in *Free*



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"There's a Reason"
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Poland during the year, thirty-three have been neutral, eighteen favorable to the Triple Entente, and nine favorable to the Central Powers, or rather to Austria. From the above it can readily be seen that our policy is neutral."

This neutrality might suggest to some minds that *Free Poland* has a slight pro-Ally bias. Such a bias is candidly admitted by the editor of the Newark *Kronika*, for he considers that—

"The great majority of the Polish organizations in this country has been and is pro-Ally, notwithstanding recent Russian reverses. . . . As regards my own opinion, I prefer the so-called 'barbarism' of Russia to the highest *Kultur* of Prussia. The first wounds the national body, wounds that time will heal; the second kills the soul of the Polish nation, and when that is once done the nation will never rise again."

Strong pro-Ally views are exprest by the editor of the Cleveland *Polonia w Ameryce*, who describes Germany as "a cancerous growth on the life of Europe." Similar mordant expressions are used by two Wisconsin Polish papers, the *Rolnik* and the *Gwiazda Polarna*. The Pittsburg *Wielkopolanin* hopes for the victory of the Allies, as "we feel that German *Kultur* ill befits non-German characters. A people of strong individualism such as the Poles could never be happy because they would never feel free under a system such as the German Empire maintains." The oldest Polish daily in America, the Milwaukee *Kuryer Polski*, says that its readers "are overwhelmingly in favor of a victory for the Triple, now Quadruple, Entente." The editor of the Sunday edition writes:

"This publication is in touch with Poland and received numerous communications from private correspondents in addition to exchange-newspapers. It appears that the preponderance of opinion in all parts of the whole Polish territory favors the Allies, and so does the preponderance of opinion among the Poles in America. The reconstruction of Poland as proposed by the Germanic Powers would never be accepted by the Polish nation as a final solution of the question. . . . The program advocated by the Entente, namely, the unification of the entire territory of old Poland, with full autonomy, is the only reasonable, just, and sensible solution, the only permanent solution of the Polish question."

The most characteristic, and at first sight paradoxical, Polish view comes from the Cleveland *Narodowiec:*

"If Russia, Germany, and Austria were all on one side and the rest of the world on the other, the Poles would certainly feel and act with the rest of the world. They did so feel and act during the Napoleonic wars. . . . To be clear, I can only state my sympathies in the following words; 'I wish Russia crusht and dismembered by Austria, Germany, and Turkey, and I also wish Germany to be beaten and justly dealt with by France, England, and anybody else that may yet join in the game.' This would seem absurd if said

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A mere call brings them to you.

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You will have for all times grain-made bonbons, with a taste like toasted nuts.

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In these foods, and these only, all food cells are blasted. In each grain we create, by Prof. Anderson's process, a hundred million steam explosions.

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It means the best-cooked cereals known.

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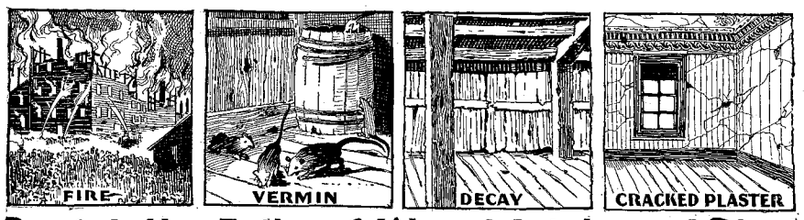

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by a member of any other nation, but it is only logical in the mouth of a Pole. . . . I do not give a broken penny for all possible promises and manifestoes of any Grand Duke, or even of the Czar himself. I know Russia, and so does all Europe. On the other hand, a complete victory by Germany would put all Poland in danger of a slow but certain and effective Germanization. . . . The world has no use for political giants, or let us say monsters, such as Russia and Germany. Both ought to be made smaller, to be trimmed down to average measure, without doing violence to the national feelings of either the German or the Russian peoples. This can be done by making them disgorge what is neither Russian nor Prussian, *i.e.*, making them give up Polish territory, which they seized and annexed against the will of the Polish people and against the best interests of the whole civilized world."

The editor of the Scranton *Straz* refuses to commit his paper to any view whatever, but states that his personal opinion is that the Poles will serve Poland's best interests by trusting to German and Austrian assurances, and continues:

"To-day Russia is beaten. She is on Polish soil no longer. Austria and Germany admit the heroism of the Polish legions. They promise to give Poland freedom, promise to give her a king. I believe that these are no mere promises, but that Poland will soon be free."

Bohemia once again a free and independent kingdom is the dream of Czech patriotism, and the following expression from the editor of the Omaha, Neb., *Osveta Americka* is a typical utterance:

"We, the Bohemians living in free and glorious America, having the liberty to express ourselves without fear of the gallows like our brethren in the heart of Europe, wish sincerely that the Allies may win. That would mean the downfall of Austria and the birth of a new Bohemia, once again a free and glorious nation as she was before the Hapsburg dynasty throttled her. Such a result we can never expect from the Teutonic allies."

The *Svet* (Cleveland, Ohio) analyzes the percentage of pro-Ally sympathizers among the Bohemians by saying:

"We Bohemians outside the borders of Austria, with which the land of our birth is unfortunately connected under the miserable dynasty of the Hapsburgs, lean openly by at least 90 per cent. to the side of the Allies. If we can correctly judge the guarded communications—guarded on account of the savage censorship of Austria—we can express the wishes of our people in Bohemia for the victory of the Allies."

The following question is asked by the *Svazu Česko Amerických Žurnalistů*, of New York:

"Why should the Bohemians, who are Slavic to the core, take the side of a ruler whose policy was always outspokenly anti-Slavic, who fills the jails with 'loyal subjects' and sends patriots to the gallows? Upon every opportunity the Teutonic press try to make it appear that the Bohemians are enthusiastic for the war and devoted to the reigning emperor. Quite the contrary is the truth."

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The views of a hundred thousand Bohemians in Texas are exprest by two of their papers, the *Svoboda*, of La Grange, and the *Westski Noviny*, of West, both of which assure us that the sympathies of their readers are overwhelmingly on the side of the Allies. Similar expressions come from the *Hlasatel*, of Chicago, the *St. Louiske Listy*, the Omaha *Bratrský Věstnik*, the daily *Bohemian American*, of Cleveland, Ohio, the Chicago daily *Denni Hlasatel*, and the New York *Hlasalibu*. The nearest approach to any kindly feeling for the Teutonic Powers comes from the editor of the Chicago *Nové Směry*, who says:

"From the standpoint of humanity neither I or any other intelligent Slav wishes to have the German nation destroyed, but for the same reason everybody who stands for humanity must wish that this German Moloch of Militarism, which for decades has menaced the whole of Europe, should be crusht, for then only the nations of Europe, be they great or small, can enjoy the golden rays of liberty."

Turning to the Southern Slavic nations, we find strong pro-Ally sympathies, mainly, it seems, on account of the blood-relationship between these people and the Servians. As regards Croatian views, the editor of the Pittsburg *Uredničtvo Zajedničara* tells us that—

"In the United States, twenty-two papers and periodicals are published in the Croatian language. One daily, four weeklies, and a monthly favor the Austro-German cause. On the other hand, two dailies, nine weeklies, one semimonthly, and one monthly support the Allies. It is noteworthy that three of the four pro-Austrian weeklies have been started since the outbreak of the war. One of these is published by the same people who issue a pro-Austrian daily, while the source of support of the others does not need any special mention in view of recent ambassadorial activities."

We have been able to obtain only one decided expression of sympathy with the Teutonic cause from a Croatian paper, the Duluth, Minn., *Radnička Obrana*, whose editor says:

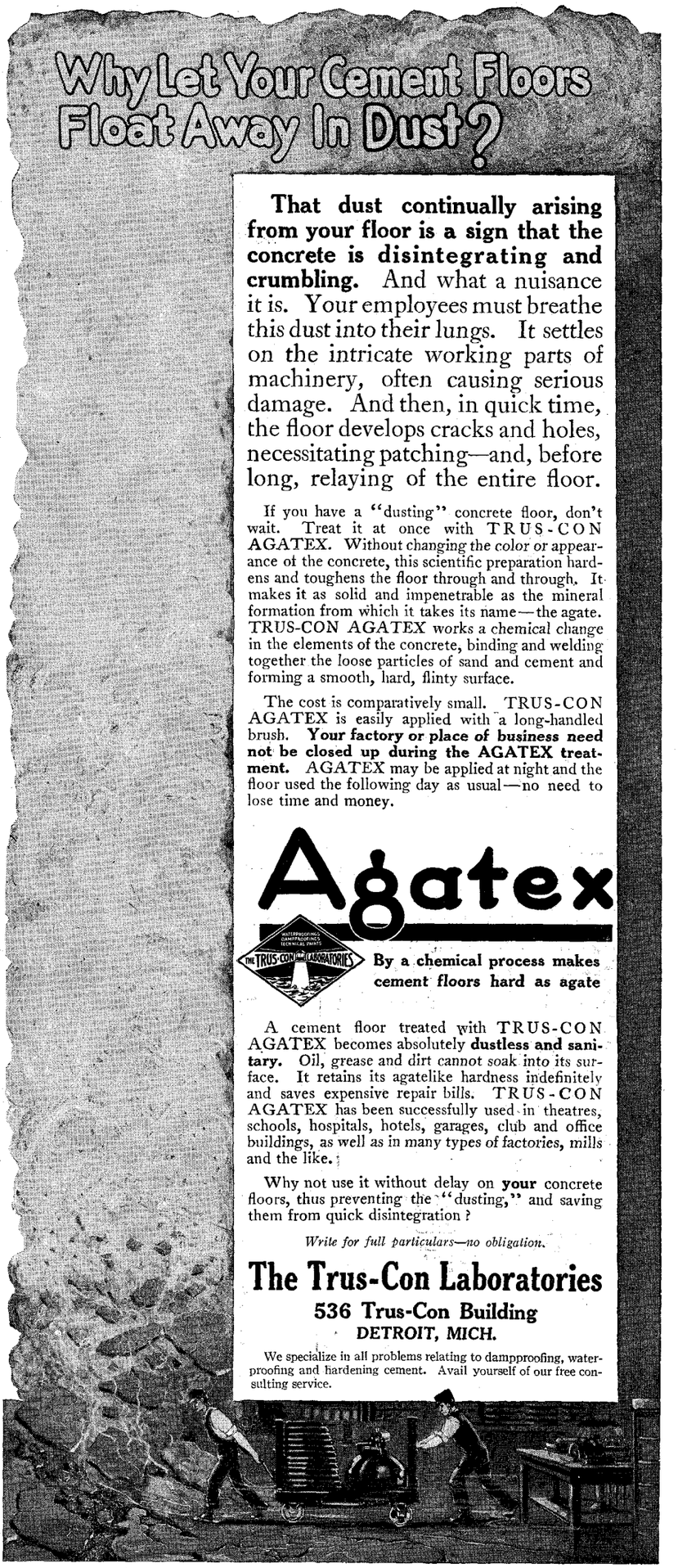
"My readers are in sympathy with the Austro-Germans, that is, about 95 per cent. of them. I feel the same way as they do and believe sincerely that the Germans will be victorious in the end."

From the Socialistic Chicago *Radnička Straza* we learn that—

"It is needless to say that the majority of the so-called South Slavic people—Croatians, Servians, Slavonians—sympathize with the Allies. There are a few, however, who are inclined to the cause of Germany and Austria, and among them must be included some immigrants from Dalmatia, who fear that their country might become an Italian province."

The Chicago *Jugoslavia* says:

"Within the last month public meetings have been held by the South Slavic peoples in every large city in this country. At every one of these meetings, without a dissenting voice resolutions have been adopted in which confidence was exprest in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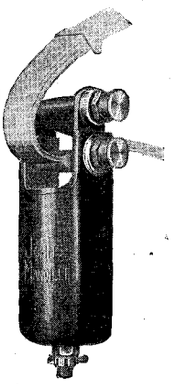

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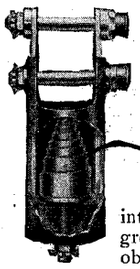

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the justice of the Servian cause, and also a desire for the union of all the South Slavic people with Servia. This better than anything else shows the results of Austrian culture and civilization."

Another Chicago editor is exceedingly irate that a Croatian subsidized press should exist in this country, and as the publisher of the daily *Hrvatska Zastava* thus expresses his views:

"We Croatian people side with the Allies, who to the best of our knowledge are fighting for the maintenance of democratic principles and for the liberty of the small and opprest nations which as yet have been denied the right of self-government. There are, however, some of my countrymen, I am sorry to state, who are leaning toward the side of Austria, but this is easily explained by the total ignorance in which they have been kept at home by the Government for exactly such a purpose. These unfortunates are under the influence of a few blushless papers printed in Croatian, which take the part of Austria for the obvious reason that Austrian money counted more with their publishers than national honor and the outlook into a brighter and happier future for over ten million of our South Slavic people."

Equally emphatic is the editor of the Pittsburg *Croatian Herald*, whose views run:

"As a man, as a mere human being, I am bound to sympathize with all people who are opprest. It is therefore impossible for me to sympathize with the Germans, who are oppressing the Poles in Germany, the French in Alsace-Lorraine, the Bohemians, Slovaks, Roumanians, Croats, Slovenes, and Servians in Austria-Hungary. It is quite impossible to sympathize with a nation who showed its *Kultur* in the way the Germans have done in Belgium and Servia, and, despite their *Kultur*, support the unspeakable Turks."

The Slovaks, like the Bohemians, their nearest neighbors, are unanimously anti-Austrian, and their view-point is somewhat naively exprest by the editor of the New York *Slovensky Sokol*, who says:

"We sympathize with the Allies, with France, because she extended a refuge to Polish immigrants in the darkest hour of Poland's history; with England, whose liberal constitution is for us an ideal; with Russia and Servia because they are our nearest Slav brothers. We know that Magyars and Germans are in fear of Russian barbarism, but we Slovaks have no reason to fear it, because we are living under worse conditions than ever existed in Finland or Poland. The Russians do not suppress cleverly, and the whole world knows whenever they commit an oppression. But the Austrian, and especially the Hungarian Parliament, make laws which look on the surface progressive and liberal, but which in reality are forceful weapons for oppressing subject-races. Official Hungary forced one-third of the entire Slovak population to emigrate to the United States, thinking by this means to weaken the Slovaks at home, but we have organized and educated ourselves here, and this has not only substantially raised the tone of Slovaks at home but has carried the American spirit back there."

The official organ of the National Slovak Society, to which the editor of the *Slovensky Sokol* refers when speaking of national organization, is the Pittsburg *Národné Noviny*, which writes:

"Austria-Hungary has always held the doctrine that the Slavic nations within her borders must be kept in rigid subjection, and right now during this war she is paying heavily for that fatal mistake. It is true that they forced Slovaks, Czechs, Croatians, Slovenes, and Servians into the front ranks of the battle, but it is also an undeniable fact that the failure of the Austrians in their first Servian campaign was mainly due to the fact that these Slavic soldiers, slaves of a system which they despise, fought only as long as they had to and at the first opportunity surrendered. . . . The sympathies of the Slovaks are with the Quadruple Entente, and we hope for a victorious outcome of this war in their favor in the interests of justice, humanity, progress, truth, and civilization."

None of the papers published in this country by members of races living under the rule of the Ottoman Empire display the least sympathy with the Turkish Power. The Armenians tell us that they are looking to the victory of the Allies in this war to free them from their "age-long martyrdom" in the hands of the Turks. The Providence *Bahag*, for example, writes:

"All of *Bahag's* readers cherish in their hearts hopes of the final victory for the Allies, because they fight for the common freedom of all small nations, all these small nations now persecuted at the hands of the big militaristic empires."

These interesting views are exprest by the editor of the Freeland (Cal.) *Asbarez:*

"We Armenians are decidedly pro-Ally, for the obvious reason that Germany, a highly civilized country, is manifestly doing all in her power to perpetuate the abominable Turkish murderous régime which the Allies are trying to extirpate forever. While much is said and written derogatory to the Britannic 'rule of the waves,' yet we believe that wherever the English flag has flown equity has been administered and the condition of subject-peoples vastly improved. We do not know much about Hindustan, but we do know something tangible from the evidence of our compatriots resident in Egypt, namely, that the Egypt of to-day is politically, socially, and financially better than ever it was in the days of the old Egyptian rulers. We hold similar views about the French people, whose realistic literature and artistic tendencies we have endeavored to emulate. In many things, indeed, France stands as our ideal. . . . . .

"Owing to the peculiar geographical position of Armenia and its fanatical Mohammedan neighbors, we have to choose the lesser of two evils, that of becoming a part of Caucasia under a Russian protectorate, in the hope that the Allies will ultimately guarantee to the smaller border nations an autonomous form of government. To this end, the Armenians scattered all over the world—about four million of them—are giving their volunteers, their money, and their prayers for the success of the Allied arms."

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That's why three different Willard laboratories—physical, chemical and electrical—are kept busy testing every bit of material, every lot of oxides, plates, rubber jars and other parts, as well as the finished batteries.

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Turning to the Arabic papers, we find that they are mainly published in the interests of Syrian Christians. The New York *Al-Hoda* says:

"We like German people as German people, but we can not approve of the selfishness and arrogance of the war-party, headed by the reigning dynasty. Most of us here in America believe in the American principles of freedom, humanity, justice, and uprightness, so who can blame us for sympathizing with the Allies when they know that Germany gave the cruel Turks full authority to make another Belgium of our poor Mount Lebanon? They took away our autonomy, exiled our leaders, extorted our money, hanged our priests and other notables, and committed abominations which can not be written in letters."

The editor of the Arabic monthly magazine, *The New World*, of New York, says:

"The bulk of our readers come from the plains and highlands of Syria. Their very existence as a Christian people in the heart of a fanatical Moslem Empire is due to the protection given to them by Russia and France against Mohammedan aggression. They are indebted to these two nations, and also to England, for many institutions of learning, hospitals, schools, etc., and naturally they are pro-Ally. They have suffered so much at the hands of the Turks that their sympathies would go out to any and every Power that went to war with Turkey."

As a final example of the anti-Turkish attitude of Turkish subjects, we may quote the views of the editor of the New York *Al-Kalemat*, who tells us:

"As most of our readers are Turkish subjects, or ex-Turkish subjects, we assure you that you can not find one in a thousand who has any sympathy with Turkey. The Turkish Government is a tyrant, and as the Christians are persecuted in Turkey, so they beseech the Lord our God for victory to the Allies, and they look for that day at the end of the war when Syria, our beloved country, is freed forever from the abominable yoke of the Turks."

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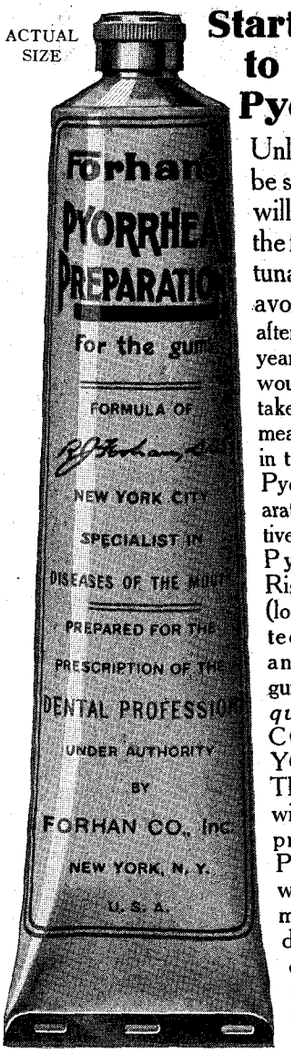

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

WHO'S WHO ON THE NAVAL ADVISORY BOARD

NO name is better known to Americans than that of Thomas Alva Edison. Peter Cooper Hewitt and Hudson Maxim have likewise made discoveries which have brought them popular fame. But, save these two, the associates of Mr. Edison on the new Naval Advisory Board seem to be better known to the readers of scientific journals than to the newspaper-reading public. The associate members of the board were selected at the request of Secretary Daniels by eleven scientific societies, each naming two of its own members. That our readers may feel able to judge for themselves the value of these men in increasing naval efficiency, we quote the brief biographies furnished by the respective societies and quoted by Mr. Daniels in his statement to the press.

American Chemical Society

DR. W. R. WHITNEY, Schenectady, whose most notable achievement is the Research Laboratory of the General Electric Company, in Schenectady. His successes there included the process which insured the commercial practicability of the photographic film; the "metallized" filament, or "gem," lamp; the mechanically working tungsten; the gas-filled or half-watt lamp; the magnetite electrode arc-lamp, and the *x*-ray tube.

DR. L. H. BAEKELAND, Yonkers, a Belgian by birth, who invented Velox and other photographic papers, the Townsend electrolytic cell, and photographic films and dry plates. He has been awarded medals by four American societies, was United States delegate to the International Congress of Chemistry in London, 1909, has been president of five American scientific societies and vice-president of two others, and holds degrees from Belgian, German, and American universities, being at one time laureate of the four Belgian universities.

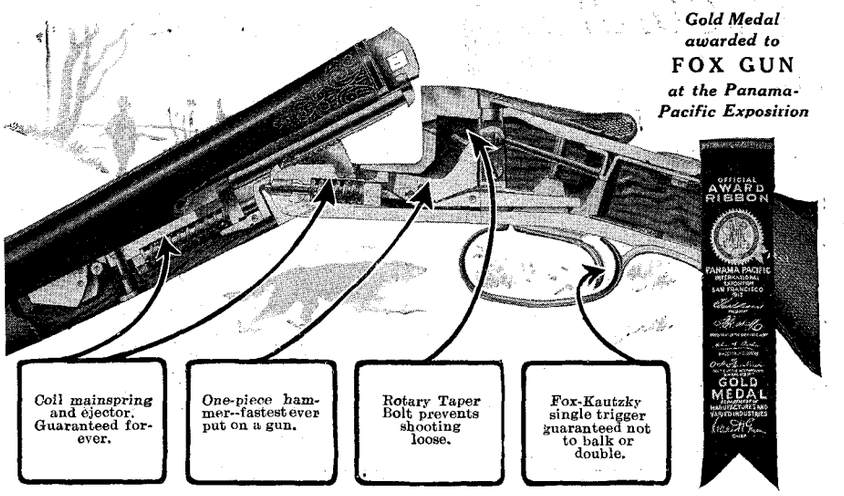
American Institute of Electrical Engineers

FRANK JULIAN SPRAGUE, Milford, Conn., a graduate of the United States Naval Academy and later a pupil of Thomas A. Edison, who equipped the first electrically trained gun in the American Navy; built the first electric-trolley railways in the United States, Italy, and Germany; introduced the electric elevator; invented the multiple-unit system of electric train-control now used on all elevated and subway roads here and abroad; invented a system of control for automatic braking of trains, and is developing high-angle fire shrapnel. Mr. Sprague won gold medals at the Paris and St. Louis expositions.

B. G. LAMME, Springfield, Ohio, whose one hundred and forty inventions include practically all types of polyphase alternating-current apparatus and railway generators and motors. Mr. Lamme, who is chief engineer of the Westinghouse Electric Company, has been an acknowledged leader in the last twenty-five years in the electrical-engineering work of America and Europe.

American Mathematical Society

DR. ROBERT SIMPSON WOODWARD, Washington, D. C., civil engineer, astronomer,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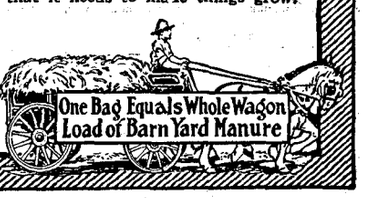

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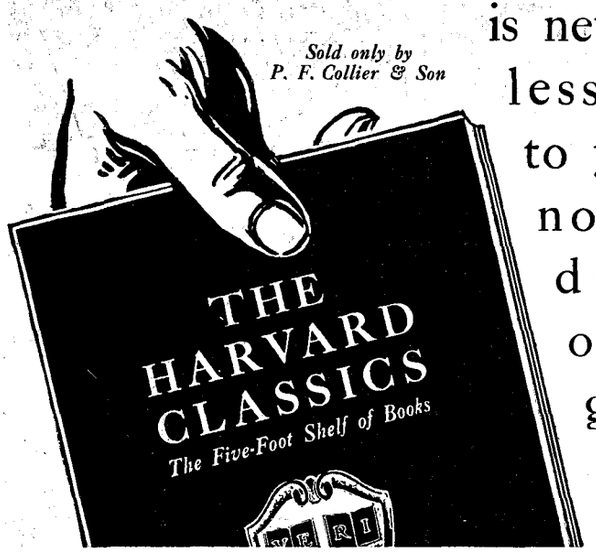

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and geographer, who has held high positions in the United States Lake Survey, Geological Survey, and Coast and Geodetic Survey, and has been president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the National Academy of Sciences, the American Mathematical Society, and the New York Academy of Sciences.

DR. ARTHUR GORDON WEBSTER, Worcester, Mass., a graduate of Harvard University and a fellow at the Universities of Berlin, Paris, and Stockholm, who is the leading authority in America on the subject of sound and has invented many instruments in that connection. In 1912 Dr. Webster was United States delegate to the Radiotelegraphic Conference of London, which made the treaty regulating wireless telegraphy at sea. He was founder and president of the American Physical Society.

American Society of Civil Engineers

ANDREW MURRAY HUNT, San Francisco, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, whose work as consulting engineer has covered widely varied engineering activities, including hydroelectric developments, irrigation, steam-power plants, gas-plants, oil-refineries, cement-manufacturing plants, and heavy-acid plants.

ALFRED CRAVEN, New York City, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, who has distinguished himself in irrigation-work in California, in the construction of the Sutro Tunnel, in Virginia; the Croton Aqueduct and reservoirs, the Carmel and Titicus dams and reservoirs, the Jerome Park Reservoir, and in New York subway work, in which he has served as chief engineer of the Public Service Commission since 1910.

American Aeronautical Society

MATTHEW BACON SELLERS, Baltimore, educated in France, Germany, and America, who has been successfully engaged in aeronautics for fifteen years. He was one of the first to determine the dynamic air-pressure on arched surfaces by means of the "wind tunnel," and his "stopt aeroplane" is the lightest ever built and holds the record for the least horse-power.

HUDSON MAXIM, Brooklyn, who has gained world-wide reputation for his work in high explosives and their application to modern ordnance. In 1875 he formulated the hypothesis of the compound nature of atoms, which has recently been accepted as a proved theory. Mr. Maxim devel-

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oped and manufactured the first smokeless powder to be adopted by the American Government, and has invented a detonating-fuse and a high explosive adopted by this Government, a self-combustive compound to replace comprest air in driving torpedoes, and processes of making calcium carbid and microscopic diamonds. He has served as director and president of the Aeronautical Society of America and is the author of "Defenseless America," a scathing denunciation of pacifism.

Inventors' Gild

DR. PETER COOPER HEWITT, New York City, who is best known as the inventor of the Cooper Hewitt electric lamp, used for illuminating factories and for photographic work. He is also the inventor of the telephone-relay and electric-wave amplifiers, wireless telephone and telegraph apparatus, hydroplane, aeroplane, and dirigible balloon apparatus- and light-transformers changing the color of light-rays.

THOMAS ROBINS, Stamford, Conn., who is the inventor of numerous mechanical devices, including the belt-conveyor for carrying ore and coal, for which he was awarded a gold medal at the Paris Exposition. He is enrolled in the American Legion, and last winter visited the front in France to study military conditions.

American Society of Automobile Engineers

HOWARD E. COFFIN, Detroit, who was the originator of the movement to standardize component materials and parts of automobiles and whose inventions relating to the design and production of mechanical traction devices have revolutionized the industry. Mr. Coffin produced one of the first steam-propelled automobiles.

ANDREW L. RIKER, Detroit, who was the first president of the Society of Automobile Engineers and whose work resulted in placing the American automobile on a meritorious world-wide basis. He produced the first toothed armature and among the first electric vehicles, electric trucks, marine lighting-plants, and racing automobiles. In 1900 he was awarded a medal by the French Government for meritorious automobile design.

American Institute of Mining Engineers

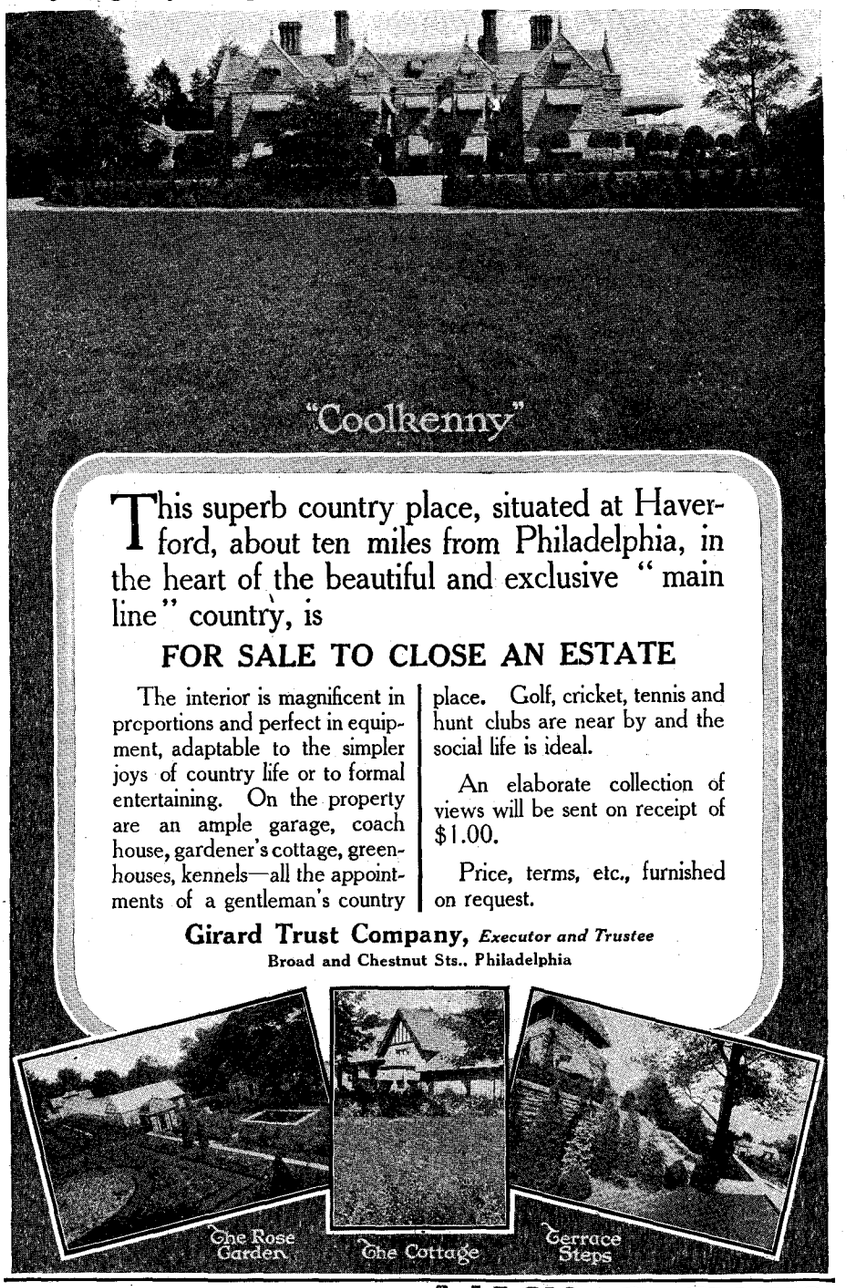
WILLIAM LAWRENCE SAUNDERS, Plainfield, N. J., who designed apparatus for subaqueous drilling now in general use, rock-drilling and quarrying devices, track and bar channelers, the radial-ax system of coal-mining, and the system of pumping liquids by comprest air now used in Russian oil-fields. He is the author of many scientific treatises.

BENJAMIN BOWDITCH THAYER, New York City, president of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, whose long experience in the mines of the West has made him thoroughly familiar with their practical operation. He is an expert on copper and high explosives.

American Electrochemical Society

DR. JOSEPH WILLIAM RICHARDS, South Bethlehem, Pa., who is a graduate of American and German universities and mining-schools, and is a legal expert in chemical and metallurgy cases.

LAWRENCE ADDICKS, Douglas, Ariz., who is a consulting metallurgical engineer of national reputation, having been a life student of copper properties in Western mines and Eastern refineries.



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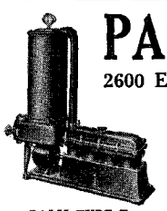

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SPENCER MILLER, South Orange, N. J., who invented the rope-drive and whose cableways at the Panama Canal speeded the completion of the Gatun locks. He also invented the log-skidding cableway, the marine cableway that made it possible to transship coal under headway at sea, and the breeches-buoy apparatus used by the United States Revenue Cutter Service.

American Society of Aeronautic Engineers

HENRY A. W. WOOD, New York City, who is known the world over through his inventions and manufacture of printing-machinery. Two of his inventions have increased fifteenfold the rate of speed at which type may be multiplied. In naval aeronautics Mr. Wood is the foremost man in America.

ELMOR AMBROSE SPERRY, who perfected one of the first arc-lights in America before he was twenty years old and who to-day is one of the world's foremost inventors of electrical appliances. He was one of the first to produce electrical mining-machinery, electrical street-railway cars, electric motor-vehicles, and gasoline automobiles; he perfected the gyroscopic compass and was the first to produce entirely practical apparatus for the stabilization of ships and aeroplanes. His achievements have been recognized by the first prize of the Aero Club of France and the medal of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia.

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YOU are playing "three-old-cat," or perhaps there are enough boys to choose sides for a real game back of the Baptist church sheds. Somebody has a shiny new bat. You pick it up in your turn as you step to the home plate and the owner anxiously adjures you to "hold Spalding up," or he even takes it out of your hands to show you that if the trade-mark is on top the bat will meet the ball "the straight way of the grain" and will not be shattered when you smite one of "Skinny's" fast ones for a three-bagger. It was thus, very likely, that you first heard of A. G. Spalding, who, the St. Louis *Post Dispatch* observes, "as a famous pitcher, a manager, a magnate, a maker and vender of the requisites of the game and publisher of the standard authority on baseball, made his name as well known as that of the President's and better known than that of the most popular of other leaders." And at the news of his death many a newspaper editor or sport-writer "holds Spalding up" as "the father of baseball," a great player of the olden day, a mighty influence in the development of

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Builders and owners both say that for

NEPONSET SHINGLES

PATENTED

For they are spark-proof shingles that do not crack, curl, nor work loose. They have the wedge-like thickness of wooden shingles and can be laid twice as fast.

In color gray or red or green slate surfaced.

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after trying all other devices find that the

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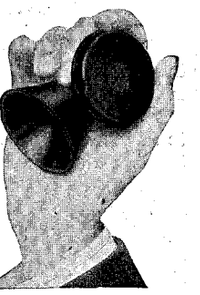
is the thing in aids to hearing. A small, compact instrument held **against** the ear, **not** inserted. Reproduces natural voice tones very effectively; no "buzzing." Manufactured in our surgical instrument department. Our **TRIAL** offer and testimonials will interest you.

In writing today for illustrated booklet, please mention our booklet No. 23.



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Manufacturers of Surgical Instruments and Electrical Appliances
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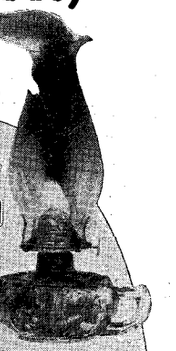
—even this old boy is hitting on all cylinders



BUT—

He's Wasting Fuel

Don't think because your engine is hitting on all cylinders you're getting maximum service! This old boy is giving light all right, but he's certainly devouring fuel. Your engine might be running to suit you, but how do you know you're not wasting gas?

Write for new Carburetor facts you've probably never heard of—learn how the New Stromberg Carburetor will increase the power, speed, acceleration and gas economy of your car whether it is new or old. Be sure to state name, model and year of your car — find out how the

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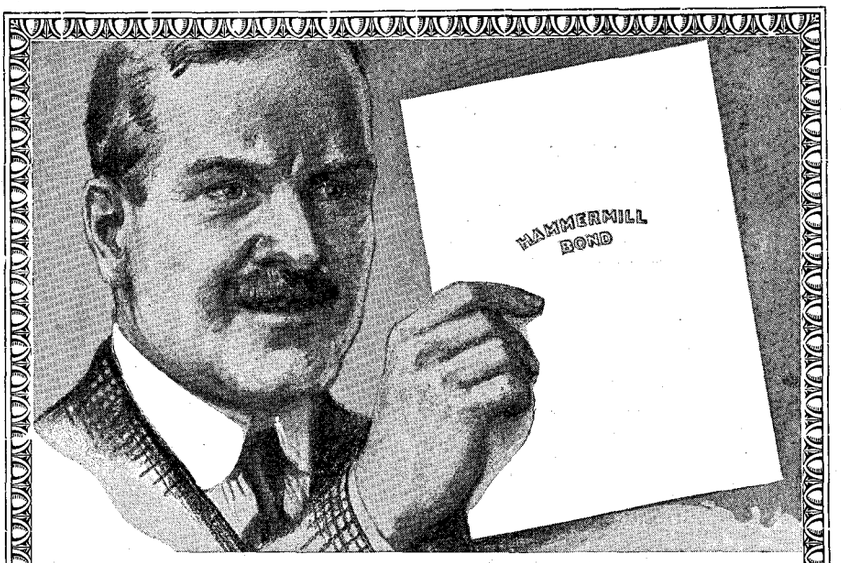
baseball as a clean sport. "Every American boy who loves to swing a bat and every fan who loves the tension of three men on bases and two out," says the Madison *Wisconsin State Journal*, "will want to take their hats off and pause a moment in respectful gratitude for the great sport which was bequeathed them by Albert Goodwill Spalding." He will be remembered, we read in the New York *Press*, "as an organizer who came into the baseball field when it was reeking with all that hurts sportsmanship, and when he gave up active connection with the game he left it notches higher as an outdoor amusement and helped to make it America's foremost sport." Spalding, the editor of the Chicago *Evening Post* remarks, was not so "lucky" as baseball men have been in the habit of saying. He had, we are told, "the 'big idea' that baseball would some day become so big a feature of our national life that standardized baseball paraphernalia would be demanded all over the United States." So, "he started his little store on Lake Street in Chicago, and from that little store sprang one of the great minor industries of the United States." And *The Evening Post* concludes that "this power to see in national terms concerning the one interest which he knew best was half of Spalding's 'luck.' The other half of it was his habit of keeping his word." To the reminiscent editor of the New York *Sun*—

> The news of "Al" Spalding's death brings back the picture of a clean, lithe, and sinewy youth standing as the central figure in a deployed field force of red-stockinged hireling heroes, and delivering across the home plate—be it noted from below and not from above the elbow—ball after ball of amazing swiftness and curiously perplexing simplicity of propulsion. And this in the name and for the honor of Boston culture!
>
> Who were the other hireling heroes in that ever-memorable collection of supermen? The stoic Barnes, the broad and imperturbable McVey, the dependable Shafer, guardian of the penultimate base; the agile and tricksy George Wright, now within and now outside the diamond, the greatest of short-stops, perhaps the greatest of all-around players of his day and generation; and in the far field the reddish mutton-chops of Harry Wright, perhaps too often a muffler, but wisest of guys and most strategic of commanders. Has the exhibit ever been surpassed?

Those Red Stockings, comments the Boston *Herald*, "may not have their bronze portraits in the Boston hall of fame, but the present generation of lovers of clean and strenuous sport owe far more to their enterprise and prowess than ever will they be aware of." In the city which is chiefly associated with the name of Spalding, despite the glory of those ancient "Red Sox"—the Chicago *Evening Post* gives the leading place in its sporting-page to Tom Foley's account of Spalding's playing career.



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(Basic Patents)

Makes Expensive Detachable Glass Tops Unnecessary

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It eliminates fussing with the curtains every time you enter or leave your car. No delaying buttons—no curtain fasteners of any kind. You open the door and step in or out as you would a limousine.

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Any top maker will equip your car for a very small charge. The door curtain openers cost only

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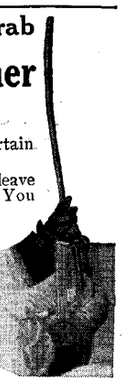
Have them put on your car before the arrival of cold weather.

THE DAYTON TOP IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Dayton, Ohio



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Choose the Shape You Like Smoke 10 at Our Risk

Both of the cigars shown here have their admirers. Those who prefer a slender cigar smoke the Panatela. Those who like a thicker cigar smoke the Club Special.

No matter which one is your choice, you can try it at no cost, and it will save you much money in the course of a year if you like it.

Our Offer is: Upon request we will send fifty Shivers Panatelas, or fifty Club Specials, on approval to a reader of The Literary Digest, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining forty at our expense and no charge for the ten smoked if he is not satisfied with them; if he is pleased and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $2.50, within ten days.

On the same terms you may order fifty of each at the same time.

Although these cigars sell at $5.00 per hundred, or $2.50 for fifty, they are not 5c cigars. The same quality is usually sold at retail stores for 10c, or three for 25c.

Our prices are possible because we sell direct from our factory, by the box, to a larger list of regular customers than any single cigar store can boast, and because a constant succession of re-orders results from practically every trial of our cigars.

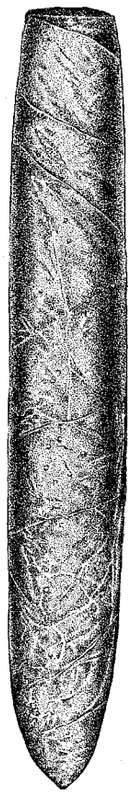
Our Panatela and Club Special are identical in tobacco and workmanship, both having a filler of Cuban-grown, Havana tobacco, the long leaf, and a wrapper of genuine Sumatra. They are hand-made by skilled adult male cigarmakers. With some pride we can say that the room, light and cleanliness of our factory attract the most desirable class of cigarmakers.

These cigars are uniform, free-burning and are especially adapted to the man who smokes six or eight cigars a day because of their mildness or freedom from "headiness." This is obtained by the skillful blending of the Cuban with the Sumatra leaf.

Also, if you are now paying 10c each for, say six cigars a day, that's 30c a day or over $100 a year that you will *save* and be better satisfied.

It costs you nothing to try our cigars. We take all the risk. The experience of fourteen years justifies our confidence that the risk is negligible.

In ordering, please use business stationery or give reference, state whether you want the Panatela, the Club Special or both, and say whether you prefer mild, medium or strong cigars.



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in U. S. Stamps to pay postage and we will send you FREE a

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State size and which style is wanted.

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For Mother and Baby

The pleasures and benefit of the family car now available to the baby thru

THE HILTON HAMMOCK

Combines cosy bed with a protective windshield and sunshade—swings hammock fashion between robe rail and rear seat. A year's use has demonstrated its practicability. Delivered anywhere for $5.00—worth that much for a single trip. "The Story of the Hilton Hammock" free on request.

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Agents Wanted

Bring Happiness

Delight the youngster's heart with this small model of the

Frantz Premier Electric Cleaner

It is 14 inches high—has a highly polished aluminum nozzle, revolving brush, dust bag and handle—just like the big one.

This size operates without electricity, and can be had for 25c in stamps or silver. It is well worth a dollar, but is sold at the smaller figure, to any home having electricity in order to advertise the full size **Frantz Premier Electric Cleaner.**

The kiddies like to "keep house" with the toy Frantz Premier. So, if you want to make a hit with them, and at the same time give them a toy they won't grow tired of, send 25 cents today. Address

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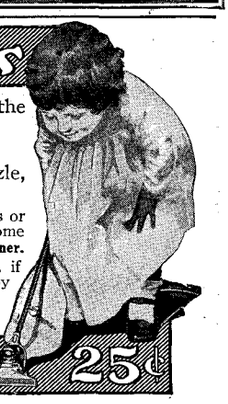

This New Toy 25c

From the mouth of this friend of half a century we learn that—

Spalding was a straight-arm pitcher, throwing the ball underhand; he had terrific speed and control. He also was a good batter and fielded his position well. Of course, nobody can tell how he would rank with the pitchers of to-day, for the style has changed so vastly. It is the same with billiards and all other games.

A biography of A. G. Spalding would be a pretty comprehensive history of baseball during its formative and most interesting period, says the Rochester *Post Express*. But it sets these facts down briefly:

He was born on an Illinois farm, sixty-five years ago, and after a not too liberal education began life seriously as a village grocery-store clerk, taking his relaxation in ball-playing, preferably in the capacity of pitcher. He worked as a clerk and as an accountant in Rockford and Chicago, playing ball on the side for a compensation some of the time until 1871, when, on the recommendation of Henry Chadwick, he was engaged by the Boston club of the old National Professional Association. For four successive years he pitched his team to championship honors and then joined Anson and other stars on the Chicago National League team, where another pennant was won. After the next year he retired from active play. For some years he had been interested in a small way in the manufacture of baseballs and other sporting goods. The business grew apace, and Spalding became the president of a gigantic merger of sporting-goods and bicycle concerns that brought him a large fortune. From 1881 to 1891 he was president of the Chicago National League Club, and in 1888 he took the Chicago and All-American teams on a tour of the world which introduced baseball to other lands. He was a pleasant-mannered, affable man who did much to make and to maintain baseball as a clean, safe, and sane sport. He was once elected president of the National League over "Nick" Young, but soon resigned. In politics only was he without success. In a bitter contest for the senatorship from California he was defeated by Senator Works.

Baseball, big business, politics; and we are reminded by his death at Point Loma, California, that there was later still another interest—religion and philosophy. As we read in the New York *World:*

A. G. Spalding moved from Chicago to Point Loma in 1900. There he took as his second wife Mrs. Elizabeth Churchill Mayer, a woman of strong mentality, who was the close friend and had been private secretary of Mrs. Katherine Tingley, leader of the Theosophist colony at Point Loma, and Mme. Blavatsky's successor. Mr. Spalding joined the cult and built a fine residence on Yerba Santa cliffs overlooking San Diego Bay.

In 1902 Mrs. Tingley brought eleven children from Cuba to New York on their way to join her Raja Yoga school at Point Loma. Elbridge T. Gerry and Vernon M. Davis, then president of the Children's Society, now a Justice of the Supreme Court, halted the children here, urging on the Treasury Department that the esoteric teachings at the Raja Yoga school were not for the young mind. Mr. and Mrs. Spalding

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crossed the continent, engaged lawyers in New York, and defeated the Gerry Society. The Treasury Department released the children, who had been six weeks in Ellis Island, and they proceeded to Point Loma.

A CITY RUN BY AN EDITOR

THOSE who have advocated the plan by which a city is run by a manager, just like an industrial institution, have laid stress on the industrial features of city-management. It has been assumed by the technical press that an engineer is the proper man for a position whose occupant will necessarily handle all sorts of engineering-problems having to do with the layout of streets and roads, grading, paving, lighting, sewerage, water-supply, and so on. Important as these are, they have not always been considered paramount, and non-engineers have not infrequently been made city-managers, generally with the ill-concealed contempt of the engineering press. The climax seems to have been reached in Bakersfield, Cal., which has just appointed an editor its city-manager. Unable to restrain his feelings, a brother knight of the quill, the editor of *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago), breaks forth as follows:

The great majority of city-managers have been recruited from the ranks of men trained and experienced in municipal engineering. Some managers, however, have been called to this service from various vocations having nothing whatever to do with the administration of municipal business. Thus we find that one city-manager was a lumber-buyer and shipper, another a clerk of a judicial district, another a school-teacher, another a fire-insurance agent, and so on, including a lawyer, a real-estate speculator, and one man whose record compels his classification as a politician. A few managers have seen service in positions somewhat allied to the managership of a city. In this group are former utility-managers, a superintendent of waterworks, a superintendent of streets, and a superintendent of sewers. Now comes the announcement that the new city-manager of Bakersfield, Cal., is an editor. For many years, we understand, he has been editor of one of the local papers.

This journal, from preference and duty, has always advocated the selection of a municipal engineer to fill the important post of city-manager. When one of our progressive secondary cities called to its managership an experienced city engineer we wished him a full measure of success, believing that on his success our reliability as prophets as well as the future of the city-manager plan in the larger cities would, for the near future at least, largely depend. That was a year and a half ago, and this engineer has succeeded so well that we are no longer apprehensive that engineers will not make good as city-managers. The news from Bakersfield, however, renders us once again as anxious as Andromache watching Achilles chase Hector around the walls of Troy.

We have no doubt that this Bakersfield editor has, in past years, given much advice through the columns of his paper to the

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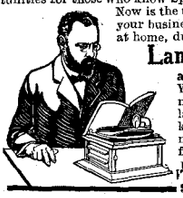

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Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.

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THE BATHS The Bathing Springs are similar to the waters of Bad Nauheim, but about five times as strong. THE RADIUM EMANATION FROM BRINE SPRING No. 2 AVERAGES 64.8 MACHE UNITS PER LITER OF WATER, or nearly three times as much as any other American Spring known. For the treatment of **Rheumatism, Gout, Diabetes, Obesity, Neuritis, Neuralgia, Anaemia, Diseases of the Digestive System and Liver, Heart and Circulatory System, Kidney Disease, and Disorders of the Nervous System,** we offer advantages unsurpassed in this country or Europe.

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If your grocer does not sell Jones Dairy Farm Sausage, he will probably be glad to fill your orders.

Most grocers are glad to sell our sausage if they feel there is a local demand for it.

Write us and we will tell you the name of our dealer nearest you. Our booklet describing our hams, bacon, lard and maple syrup will also be sent on request.

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A tooth which is decayed on its side or rear surface is just as unsound as a tooth which is decayed on its front surface.

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Brush your teeth with

LISTERINE

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—then use diluted Listerine to rinse your mouth and spaces between your teeth.

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Avoid substitutes; refuse imitations in ordinary medicine bottles. Demand the genuine Listerine in original package—round bottle—brown wrapper.

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city officials. Very probably he has told them just how to run the town. Apparently his advice was not taken, for the old form of government has been overthrown, and he now undertakes a demonstration of how the city's business should be handled. May the gods uphold his hands! He goes to his post as the champion of all editors. It rests with him to vindicate the right of editors to tell other people how to run their affairs. Failure on his part will tend to render innocuous all editorial advice with respect to municipal management. We trust that the gentleman realizes that it is strictly up to him.

Of course we are only a distant cousin of his, but the very remoteness of our relationship renders it incumbent upon us to wish him well and to quicken his appreciation of his broad responsibilities in the premises. This for the reason that we fear he will experience much difficulty as city-manager in pleasing the editors of the other Bakersfield papers.

SPICE OF LIFE

Infantile Wisdom.—KNICKER—"Who does the baby look like?"

BOCKER—"He is neutral."—*New York Times.*

For Conscience' Sake.—BRIDGET—"The new neighbors want to cut their grass, mum, and they sent over to ask the loan of your lawn-mower."

MISTRESS—"Lend them our lawn-mower to cut grass on the Sabbath! Certainly not! Tell them, Bridget, that we haven't one."—*Boston Transcript.*

Where War Is Not Hell.—CHATTY NEIGHBOR—"I suppose you don't stand for any war-arguments among your boarders?"

BOARDING-HOUSE MISTRESS—"Oh, yes. You see, our biggest eater gets so interested that he forgets to eat and our next biggest eater gets so mad that he leaves before the meal is half over."—*Puck.*

Getting Even.—"There's a church near," said the country farmer to his paying guest; "not that I ever puts my nose in it."

"Anything the matter with the vicar?"

"Well, it's this way. I sold the old vicar milk and eggs and butter and cheese, and seeing as he patronized me I patronized 'im. But this new chap keeps 'is own cow and 'ens. 'If that's your game,' I thought, 'we'll 'ave 'ome-grown religion too.'"—*Tit-Bits.*

Higher Economy.—Among the Japanese economy is held to be a high virtue. Two old misers of Tokyo were one day discussing ways and means of saving.

"I manage to make a fan last about twenty years," said one, "and this is my system: I don't wastefully open the whole fan and wave it carelessly. I open only one section at a time. That is good for about a year. Then I open the next, and so on until the fan is eventually used up."

"Twenty years for a good fan!" exclaimed the other. "What sinful extravagance! In my family, we use a fan for two or three generations, and this is how we do it: We open the whole fan, but we don't wear it out by waving it. Oh, no! We hold it still, like this, under our nose, and wave our face!"—*Everybody's.*

Hopeful.—THE NEW PARSON—"Well, I'm glad to hear you come to church twice every Sunday."

TOMMY—"Yes, I'm not old enough to stay away yet."—*London Opinion.*

Modern Way.—FLUBDUB—"Isn't there some fable about the ass disguising himself with a lion's skin?"

SYNICUS—"Yes, but now the colleges do the trick with a sheepskin."—*Buffalo Courier.*

Other Intentions.—RECRUITING-OFFICER—"And now, my lad, just one more question—are you prepared to die for your country?"

RECRUIT—"No, I ain't! That ain't wot I'm j'ining for. I want to make a few of them Germans die for theirs!"—*Tit-Bits.*

He Meant Well.—NIECE—"I do think you are clever, aunt, to be able to argue with the professor about sociology."

AUNT—"I've only been concealing my ignorance, dear."

PROFESSOR BILKS (gallantly)—"Oh, no, Miss Knowles. Quite the contrary, I assure you."—*Boston Transcript.*

Family Pride.—Hoping to be the first to relate some unwelcome news, the youth rushed into the house and said:

"Father, I had a fight with Percy Raymond to-day."

"I know you did," replied the father soberly. "Mr. Raymond came to see me about it."

"Well," said the son, "I hope you came out as well as I did."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Retaliation.—A singer who recently passed an evening at the house of a lady stayed late. As he rose to go the hostess said:

"Pray, don't go yet, Mr. Basso; I want you to sing something for me."

"Oh, you must excuse me to-night; it is very late, and I should disturb the neighbors."

"Never mind the neighbors," answered the lady, quickly; "they poisoned our dog yesterday."—*Tit-Bits.*

Taking No Chances.—A freckle-faced girl stopt at the post-office and yelled out:

"Anything for the Murphys?"

"No, there is not."

"Anything for Jane Murphy?"

"Nothing."

"Anything for Ann Murphy?"

"No."

"Anything for Tom Murphy?"

"No."

"Anything for John Murphy?"

"No, not a bit."

"Anything for Terry Murphy?"

"No, nor for Pat Murphy, nor Denis Murphy, nor Peter Murphy, nor Paul Murphy, nor for any Murphy, dead, living, unborn, native or foreign, civilized or uncivilized, savage or barbarous, male or female, black or white, naturalized or otherwise, soldier or citizen. No, there is positively nothing for any of the Murphys, either individually, jointly, severally, now and for ever, one and inseparable."

The girl looked at the postmaster in astonishment. "Please," she said, "will you see if there is anything for Bridget Murphy."—*Tit-Bits.*

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

FEWER FAILURES

WHAT *Bradstreet's* calls "a turn in the tide of failures" is shown in the reports of failures in this country for August. They point "quite unmistakably to a change for the better in underlying business conditions." The number for August was "the smallest recorded in many months for a full year," and the liabilities were the smallest recorded since July, 1911. In spite of this, however, it is to be remembered that there were more failures in August this year than in August last year—the first year of the war—and the number for the first eight months of this calendar year were never equaled before. Interesting comments with tables are presented by the writer of *Bradstreet's* article:

"The failure figures for August point to a lessened amount of strain, and this indication after a year of almost world-wide war may be construed as an evidence that this country has accommodated itself to the conditions existing, while benefiting to some extent from some favorable features that the war has brought forth. The failures monthly in each of the past two years compare as follows:

	No. of Failures	*Assets*	*Liabilities*
1915			
January	2,378	$35,428,030	$50,576,581
February	1,865	13,663,744	24,943,644
March	1,876	16,615,409	30,171,610
First quarter	6,119	$65,707,183	$105,691,835
April	1,674	$20,755,179	$33,950,205
May	1,436	9,973,210	18,138,775
June	1,485	11,045,707	19,843,816
Second quarter	4,595	$41,774,096	$71,932,796
Six months	10,714	$107,481,279	$177,624,631
July	1,443	$7,914,347	$15,420,950
August	1,262	6,191,446	12,300,885
1914			
January	1,729	$20,421,273	$35,196,682
February	1,206	10,820,258	20,159,736
March	1,260	13,530,577	26,159,420
First quarter	4,195	$44,772,108	$81,515,838
April	1,221	$8,628,578	$17,705,784
May	1,181	9,493,349	17,491,672
June	1,162	33,086,581	58,585,642
Second quarter	3,564	$51,208,508	$93,783,098
Six months	7,759	$95,980,616	175,298,936
July	1,219	$19,292,236	$30,545,567
August	11,91	16,282,462	37,128,027

"Following will be found the record of August failures, with the liabilities and assets, as compared with the like month of preceding years:

	Number	*Assets*	*Liabilities*
1915	1,262	$6,191,446	$12,300,885
1914	1,191	16,282,462	37,128,027
1913	1,085	13,685,660	23,625,093
1912	1,020	5,769,827	14,912,021
1911	942	8,532,239	12,901,441
1910	950	5,288,028	11,778,436
1909	857	4,281,399	8,401,990
1908	1,006	17,168,947	25,531,161
1907	673	5,014,826	9,375,992
1906	629	8,865,816	17,219,753
1905	765	4,033,000	7,676,275
1904	840	5,213,178	9,628,511
1903	683	4,667,702	9,517,483
1902	695	2,359,658	5,600,206
1901	788	4,737,486	9,988,193
1900	704	2,952,595	6,097,719
1899	675	2,155,700	4,524,179
1898	774	3,302,215	6,992,970
1897	961	3,501,293	9,815,545
1896	1,175	16,518,461	26,110,366
1895	832	5,624,077	9,814,008
1894	753	6,264,551	12,287,318
1893	1,835	33,301,239	47,753,647

"The detailed returns of failures by groups show that there were fewer failures in New England and the Middle States than there were a year ago, and it is worth noting also that increases in the South are less notable than for a year past. In fact, the Far West in August showed a larger increase than did the South. As regards liabilities, the real feature is the heavy shrinkage shown in the Middle States group, a good part of which is at New York City. Four groups of States, however, show decreases in liabilities from a year ago. New York City failures show a decrease of 33 per cent. from a year ago, and liabilities show a falling off of 96 per cent.

"The record for the eight months' period in the past fifteen years is as follows:

	Number	*Assets*	*Liabilities*
1915	13,419	$121,587,072	$205,346,466
1914	10,169	131,555,314	242,972,530
1913	9,292	112,486,749	192,722,905
1912	9,311	65,179,824	130,262,091
1911	8,348	67,251,658	121,124,188
1910	7,721	58,135,737	120,680,130
1909	7,964	47,227,384	97,008,836
1908	9,716	132,173,641	226,673,914
1907	6,198	55,749,751	99,836,341
1906	6,206	41,696,048	83,486,359
1905	6,711	43,157,566	80,843,906
1904	6,969	55,568,344	101,473,777
1903	6,191	38,303,382	79,025,327
1902	6,729	32,412,509	69,160,318
1901	7,084	44,339,870	92,067,880

"For eight months of the calendar year 1915, the number of failures shows an increase of 32 per cent. over the preceding year, while liabilities show a decrease of 15 per cent. Perhaps the most interesting exhibit of failures, however, is that made by comparing the statistics for the twelve months beginning in August, 1914, and ending in July, 1915 (the first full year of war), with those for the preceding twelve months, which show the following result:

	Number	*Liabilities*
August, 1914, to July, 1915	19,948	$344,292,448
August, 1913, to July, 1914	15,324	332,394,036

"The number of failures in the first year of the war, it will be seen, shows an increase of 30 per cent. over the preceding year of peace, while liabilities show an increase of 3.6 per cent."

THRIFT THAT WOMEN SHOULD PROMOTE

Franklin Fishler conducts in *Moody's Magazine* a department devoted to investments, in which, in the current number, he contrasts the saving-habits of Europeans with those of Americans, all to the disadvantage of Americans. Europeans have always been more economical, he says, than citizens of this country. Having learned economy, they "seek to practise it." In the present war their savings have stood them in excellent stead. Called upon to make the greatest sacrifices known to their countrymen, they understand how to make them. The women over there are carrying most of the burden in this sense, and it falls upon them with especial heaviness. He believes that if a similiar crisis existed in this country, the chances are that our women "would rise to the occasion as nobly as any women in the world." Were they called upon to make heavy sacrifices, they would make them. If the most rigid economy were required in order to make both ends meet, they would practise it. This would be true, even of those whom we call "social butterflies." Even these would "answer the call of duty and perform it with courage and confidence." The reason is that they would have been aroused by a great crisis, their eyes opened to a great need. They would have been freed from the shackles of convention and lifted bodily out of their previous environments,

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so that they would see things in a new and true light.

There is, however, something which women in this country apparently can not do, nor can the men. They cannot practise the ordinary economies that entail no real sacrifice. He believes it might be something of a blessing to this country if people "could be jolted into the frame of mind that war in Europe jolts people into," but he would like to see this accomplished without war. He says women in this country "could perform an incalculable benefit if they would unite in a national campaign in the interest of thrift." Much might be accomplished by them in a single year if they would pledge themselves "to do some distinct thing in the interests of thrift and endeavor to influence some member of the opposite sex to do the same." As things are now, however, "the influence of women is not exerted in the interests of economy and thrift." In fact

"A a great deal of the extravagance and wastefulness of men is inspired by women, much of it directly and very much of it indirectly. It is not our purpose to excuse the men. They are not entitled to excuse. We are simply describing a condition. It is because we know how much the feminine influence counts that we should like to see a national movement in the interest of thrift. If every wife and sweetheart were keenly interested in such a movement, the men would soon be following their lead much more enthusiastically and generally than they are following in the cause of woman suffrage.

"If it were bond-club teas instead of tango teas; thrift parties instead of movie parties; economy-walks instead of joy-rides, what a change would come about! And how much more real joy and satisfaction there would be!

"Many a woman marries a man who is addicted to drink, thinking she can save him. Many times she does. If she can perform so wonderful a feat, how simple the task to influence him to save; not to save thousands of dollars, but to save enough to make his income exceed his outgo and to invest the difference."

THE FUTURE OF THE EXPRESS BUSINESS

The future of the express business in this country, in the light of the changed attitude of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of the public, was discust recently in *The Wall Street Journal*. While this changed attitude has been helpful, not only in providing larger incomes, but in some other ways, there still remain, as an adverse factor, the competing parcel-post service and its probable extension and perfection in future in ways not beneficial to the express companies. All perhaps that can be safely said at present is that stockholders may regard the immediate future of the companies "with less apprehension as to the value of their possessions than before." Since June 30 the stock of these companies has advanced several points—Adams, for example, to 95; American to 95, and Wells-Fargo to 105, but these advances came after marked shrinkages had taken place in quotations. In 1914 the shrinkage amounted to $15,144,000 from par. As to the future the writer says:

"Viewed in the light of operating results achieved last fiscal year by the companies controlling 85 per cent. of express business, the future is not bright. It is true that Adams, American, Wells-Fargo, and Southern did show an increase of over $11,000,000 in total receipts, but that increase was fic-

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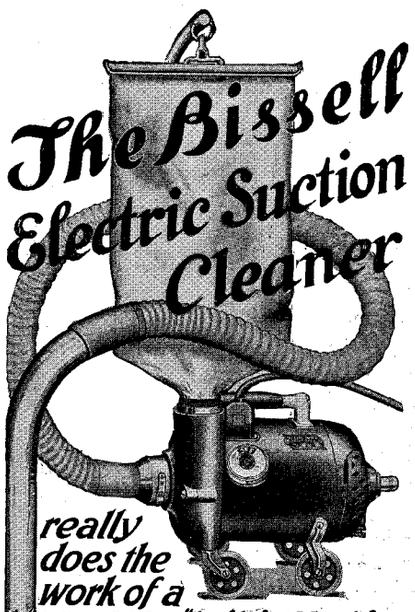

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titious. It included business formerly handled by United States Express, and, in reality, made a comparison of five companies' receipts as against four. Allowing for this factor, the four companies were actually $8,500,000 behind in gross compared with 1914.

"The attitude of the express companies is one of hopefulness coupled with a determination to make the fairest test possible of the rates prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"How effectively the companies handled their expenditure-accounts during the past two years has been shown. Savings effected in this division of their activities was practically their salvation. Probably no company, or group of companies associated in industry, has ever had to make the strenuous efforts at reduction of costs that express companies have had to make to meet new conditions. One company closed its doors. The others made big reductions in their office and service staffs, and some were obliged to further augment these savings by reducing salaries.

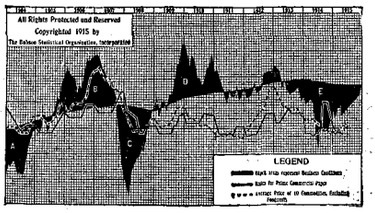
"As for the changed attitude of the public generally toward these carriers, there is no better evidence than the thousands of recommendatory letters which began pouring into the commission's office from merchants' and manufacturers' associations, chambers of commerce, and individual merchants all over the country, following the filing of the express companies' appeal for a modification of terminal allowances under the original order of February 1, 1914. The modification sought, amounting to approximately 3½ per cent. additional gross receipts, was granted by the commission on facts as presented by the companies.

"For the present, the companies will go ahead with their practical test of the lower rates imposed. Whether they will go before the commission again some time during the remainder of the current operating year for a further modification of the rate order can not be said at this time. It can be said, however, that such a move is not now in the minds of express-company officials.

"There is a general conviction that the rates in zone one are too low and, as the present rate structure stands, the burden of these low rates in this zone falls principally on the Adams. Three-quarters of Adams Express business is done in this first zone, within which is carried on the bulk of the express business of the country. It comprises that section in which the density of population is greatest and in which the cost of express and terminal expenses are highest. Wells-Fargo, by reason of its position, chiefly in zones three, four, and five, is less seriously affected than is either Adams or American. Southern Express's business is confined 90 per cent. to the second zone.

"Another and serious factor, in future operations of express companies, exists in possible extension of the parcel post's present restricted radius of delivery of the 50-pound package to a country-wide range; the raising of the maximum weight to 100 pounds, or even 125 pounds, as is advocated by some at Washington, and the installation of a 'pick-up' service similar to that of the express companies. Such extensions of the Government's service are all feasible, particularly as no regard seemingly need be had for the necessity of earning a return upon investment.

"However, so far as the immediate outlook is concerned, the fears of express-company stockholders can be measurably allayed. The prospects of new business, the continued and expanding use of express-company service, and the apparent disposition of the commission to extend to the carriers 'reasonable relief promptly' are all in the nature of things which seemingly justify in the holders of this class of securities a less apprehensive state of mind as to the position of their investments."



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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE WEST

September 8.—German *Zeppelin* air-ships drop bombs over the center of London; 26 persons are killed and 86 injured.

September 9.—The German Crown Prince's army takes several French trenches in the Argonne Forest.

The Cunarder *Alexandra* is torpedoed off the coast of Spain.

September 11.—The heavy artillery-duel is continued on the French front.

September 12.—French aeroplanes bombard Treves, in Rhenish Prussia.

September 13.—German *Zeppelins* raid the coast of Kent.

IN THE EAST

September 8.—Petrograd reports a victory over the Austro-German forces at Trembowla, in eastern Galicia, with the capture of 7,000 prisoners.

The Austro-German armies take the fortress of Dubno, in Russia, on the railroad from Lemberg to Rovno, between the Styr and Goryn rivers.

September 9.—Petrograd reports minor successes over the Teutonic allies on the Sereth River, in eastern Galicia.

September 13.—It is learned that General von Klüge has been dismissed from his command, following the German defeat along the Sereth River.

September 14.—Field-Marshal von Hindenburg's army reaches the Rovno-

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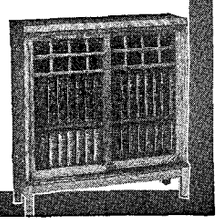

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GENERAL

September 7.—The Turco-Bulgarian agreement for the cession to Bulgaria of the Dedeagatch railroad and a strip of adjacent territory is concluded.

September 10.—The British Trade Union Congress at Bristol rejects a peace-motion and promises aid to the Government.

September 11.—The French steamer *Ville de Mostaganem* is sunk in the Mediterranean by gun-fire from a German submarine.

September 14.—It is announced that British army losses up to August 21 totaled 381,983, consisting of 4,965 officers and 70,992 men killed; 9,973 officers and 241,086 men wounded; 1,501 officers and 53,466 men missing.

September 15.—Official statements in the British Parliament place the army enlistments at 3,000,000 since the beginning, with 800,000 persons engaged in making munitions. The cost of the war to Great Britain is put at $17,500,000 a day.

The German Foreign Office issues a memorandum protesting against the use of colored troops by the British and French.

The Austrians assume the offensive at several points on the Italian front.

DOMESTIC

September 9.—The German note explaining the sinking of the *Arabic* is received in Washington. Germany asserts that the submarine's commander attacked the *Arabic* without warning (against his instructions) only after he was convinced of the steamer's intention to ram the submarine. Germany expresses regret for the loss of American lives, disclaims any obligation to pay indemnity, and suggests arbitration.

Secretary of State Lansing requests the Austro-Hungarian Government to recall Ambassador Dumba, because of his interference with industry in the United States.

One sailor is killed and nine are injured by an explosion on the United States destroyer *Decatur*, at Manila, P. I.

Workmen strike in five Chicago factories making war-munitions.

Announcement is made of the organization of a new steamship-line between New York and Vigo, Spain.

Albert G. Spalding, sporting-goods manufacturer, dies at Point Loma, California.

September 10.—Envoys of Great Britain and France sent to arrange a loan to the Allies, arrive in New York and begin a series of conferences with American bankers. Great Britain is represented by Lord Chief Justice Baron Reading, Sir Edward H. Holden, Sir Henry B. Smith, and Basil P. Blackett; and France by Octave Homberg and Ernest Mallet.

General Venustiano Carranza, First Chief of the Mexican Constitutionalists, rejects the Pan-American peace-plan, and requests his recognition as head of the Mexican Government.

New York State census figures show a population for the State of 9,773,817, and for New York City of 5,066,222.

Professor J. H. Van Amringe, former Dean of Columbia University, dies in Morristown, N. J.

September 11.—The Belgian Relief Commission reports the expenditure of $80,000,000 since its organization.

Sir William C. Van Horne, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Canadian Pacific Railway, dies in Montreal.

September 12.—Secretary Daniels names the complete personnel of the Naval Advisory Board as follows: Thomas A. Edison, chairman; W. R. Whitney and L. H. Baekeland, of the American Chemical Society; Frank Julian Sprague and Benjamin G. Lamme, of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; Robert S. Woodward and Arthur G. Webster, of the American Mathematical Society; Andrew M. Hunt and Alfred Craven, of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Matthew B. Sellers and Hudson Maxim, of the American Aeronautical Society; Peter Cooper Hewitt and Thomas Robins, of the Inventors' Gild; Howard E. Coffin and Andrew L. Riker, of the American Society of Automobile Engineers; William L. Saunders and Benjamin B. Thayer, of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; Joseph W. Richards and Lawrence Addicks, of the American Electrochemical Society; William Leroy Emmet and Spencer Miller, of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Henry A. W. Wood and Elmor A. Sperry, of the American Society of Aeronautic Engineers.

Gen. George Alexander Forsyth, U. S. A., retired, once a famous Indian fighter, dies at his home in Rockport, Mass.

September 13.—Two United States cavalrymen are killed by Mexican raiders near Santa Maria, Texas.

September 14.—The *M-1*, the largest submarine to be built for the United States Navy and the first of a new type, is launched at Quincy, Mass.

South Carolina votes for State-wide prohibition.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"U. S. B.," Roswell, N. M.—"Kindly give the names of all of the persons that served in the Cabinet of the Confederacy with Jefferson Davis; also the date of their respective deaths."

Judah P. Benjamin, Louisiana, Secretary of State, died May 8, 1884; Charles G. Memminger, South Carolina, Secretary of Treasury, died March 7, 1888; George W. Randolph, Virginia, Secretary of War, died April 10, 1878; Stephen R. Mallory, Florida, Secretary of Navy, died November 9, 1873; Thos. H. Watts, Alabama, Attorney-General, died September 16, 1892; John H. Reagan, Texas, Postmaster-general, died March 6, 1905.

"F. H. G.," Tulare, Cal.—"I have understood that *Thoroughbred* was the name of a strain of race-horses, in the same sense that *Morgan* is used for another strain of horses. The use of *thoroughbred* instead of *pure-bred*, an adjective, is so common, I am wondering whether usage has given it sanction."

There is no strain of horses named *Thoroughbred*, but the noun is used to denote: "A thoroughbred animal: said especially of horses, and specifically of those having an ancestry from noted stock recorded in the stud-book for several generations (five in America, seven in England)." This meaning has been extended, colloquially, to mean "a well-bred and cultured person." The adjective is defined as follows: "Bred from the best or purest blood or stock; of a breed kept pure for many generations; hence, having the qualities of such breeding; high-spirited; courageous; elegantly formed, etc.; also, "of or pertaining to a thoroughbred." From this you will see that *pure-bred* does not, by any means, mean *thoroughbred*, altho one frequently hears it so used.

"E. T.," San Antonio, Texas.—"Are the following expressions equally correct? I see them both used by magazine-writers of the first class. 'I have covered *thus* much of the subject,' or 'I have covered *this* much,' etc."

Both sentences are correct, but have far different meanings. The first sentence means, "I have covered, in this manner, much of the subject." The second means, "I have covered the subject to this point."

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